

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 452.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1836.

PRICE
FOURPENCE.
(Stamped Edition, 8d.)

For the convenience of Subscribers in remote places, the weekly numbers are issued in Monthly Parts, stitched in a wrapper, and forwarded with the Magazines.—(Continental Agent, M. BAUDRY, 9, Rue du Coq-St.-Honoré, Paris: Subscription, 3 Months, 8 francs; 6 Months, 14 fr.; the Year, 26 fr. If sent by post, ten sous per month, in addition.) [JAMES HOLMES, TOOK'S COURT.]

REVIEWS

Travels in Chili, Peru, and on the River of Amazons, in the years 1827—1832. [Reise in Chili, &c.] By E. Poeppig. 2 vols. Vol. II. Leipzig. London, Black.

THE first volume of this work has already obtained our commendation,† and we are happy to be able to state that the second and concluding volume of Dr. Poeppig's personal narrative is not less interesting and instructive than its precursor. We have often, indeed, met with works far more sprightly and less diffuse than our author's; his manner, nevertheless, is so strictly in unison with the matter of his narrative—his lingering pace and frequent reveries grow so naturally out of the circumstances in which he was situated, that we hold them to be much less censurable than so close an approach to tediousness, abstractedly considered, can appear to the matter-of-fact prose critic. The traveller who, after the fashion of our countrymen, prides himself on the velocity with which he scours over the surface of the earth; who has little knowledge of the language, little regard for the customs of the nations whom he visits,—

Parfait Anglais, voyageant sans dessein,
Regardant tout avec un air hautain,

who, in spite of his guides, hurries continually into difficulties; who sees more than he can describe, and can describe more than he understands: such a traveller (and we have many such) finds it an easy matter, when he makes a book, to give it a specious liveliness. He can have an adventure at every halting-place, or turn every blunder into a jest. But it is far otherwise with the zealous naturalist, who, like Dr. Poeppig, renouncing human converse for a time, makes the wild woods his home. He, the more he considers the boundless extent, the endless variety of vegetable productions in tropical regions, the more he feels as if his own place in the scale of creation underwent a change. He hears the forests ring with the strange voices of unseen creatures; the busy hum of life is audible all around him, but he never hears that voice which was wont to exercise an immediate control over his ideas. He falls, therefore, naturally into a contemplative mood, and, in communicating his thoughts, is as liable to err by an exuberance of reflection, as the other by an excess of petty incident. Such exuberance is Poeppig's chief failing; but, objectionable as it is, it appears to us to be so strictly in harmony with the scenes which he brings before our eyes, and to aid so materially the impression which they are calculated to make on us, adding, as it were, the sentiment to the picture, that were his language less elaborate, we could not only pardon, but even enjoy his prolixity.

However, we have no mind to try our reader's patience by setting before him anything deficient in weight and density. We shall cater for him as if we had to do with a healthy appetite, and, as the feast must be short, so it shall be substantial. Our author's second volume commences with his arrival on the coast of Peru, the first sight of which displeased him. In Lima he found little to admire; from the summit of one of its towers he saw, not a splendid panorama, but a bare, sun-burnt desert without the walls of the town, and within them filth and rubbish accumulated on the flat roofs of the

houses. On the road ascending from Lima to the Andes, the botanist complains bitterly of the sterility of the rocky heights and the want of plants. At length he reaches the muddy lanes of Cerro de Pasco, of which Lieut. Smyth has given a very adequate, though brief description. Here Dr. Poeppig suffered severely from the puna, or indisposition caused by the tenuity of the atmosphere: he contrived, notwithstanding his illness, to collect a good deal of information respecting the mines and the operations at present carried on in them, which we shall endeavour to lay before our readers, using, at the same time, the privilege of omitting or retrenching whatever particulars seem unnecessary or redundant.

The history of the mines of Cerro de Pasco differs but little from that of the other mining districts of Spanish America. Accidentally discovered, their great wealth, which was enormously magnified by popular report, soon attracted a crowd of adventurers round them, who fell to work, as might be expected, more like rapacious scramblers than prudent speculators. Numerous works were soon deserted, others fell in, and, as each speculator cared only for himself, and there was no presiding regard for the general good, many of the shafts were filled with water even as early as 1720. Millions were then spent in endeavours to remove the encroaching enemy; but the general ignorance of mechanical science rendered every effort fruitless. The European engineers, who were brought there, quickly withdrew in disgust, their plans of improvement being, in every instance, baffled by ignorant prejudices and selfish intrigues; and the mines would have been altogether abandoned, had not the extraordinary richness of the superficial ores sufficed to cover all the expenses. The breaking out of the Revolution withdrew much capital from Cerro de Pasco, which returned, however, in some degree as soon as the Republican cause appeared to have attained the superiority. An English steam-engine was erected there in 1817 by a mercantile house in Lima, for the purpose of working the pumps. During the war the Cerro was often won and lost by the contending parties, who did their utmost when respectively obliged to quit the place to render the mines unavailable to the enemy. The patriots carried off portions of the machinery, and the Spaniards threw into the mine of Yanacancha several pieces of cannon, which remain there at the present day. Within these few years the proprietors of the mines have, by a judicious co-operation, succeeded to some extent in getting the better of the water, and unless disunion or want of capital should put an end to their present activity (in 1833), their efforts may soon be richly repaid, as many of the mines are now perfectly drained.

The mines of Cerro de Pasco may, probably, be reckoned among the richest of our time, as the tract on which the town is situated, from Yauricocha to Yanacancha, is one continuous accumulation of silver ores. The direction of the richest vein (*Veta de Gollquijirca*) is from N. to S., with a length of about 3,500 Spanish varas (3,210 yards), an average breadth of 150, and a depth, in some mines, of 40 varas. A second vein of very rich ore (*Veta de Parigirca*) crosses the first at a very acute angle, and is known to extend 2,300 varas in length. The offshoots, or ramifications of these principal veins, are very numerous, and, in some instances, of considerable extent. The ore is not uniformly rich throughout, and it is only in the vicinity of the richest spots that shafts are sunk; yet such is the division of property, and so little system or regularity is there in the mining operations carried on here, that on a space, something less than a square mile, may be counted about a thousand holes or openings (*bocaminas*). These are called, by the Spanish-Americans, shafts,

though they are, most of them, but shallow pits, and by far the greater part of them are fallen in and abandoned. In 1829 there were only three or four productive mines, the deeper shafts, in which the ore is richest, being filled with water. The following table exhibits the produce for nine years subsequent to the expulsion of the Spaniards.

1825.. 56,971 marks.	1830.. 96,263
1826.. 163,852	1831.. 135,139
1827.. 221,707	1832.. 219,381
1828.. 201,330	1833.. 244,071
1829.. 81,031	In 9 years.. 1,420,750 marks.

The average annual produce may accordingly be estimated at 157,860 marks, or 742 bars, which, at 84 dollars (*pesos duros*) the mark, will be worth 1,341,818 Spanish dollars. But it must be observed, that the above calculations do not include the considerable sums paid to government, nor the amount of silver smuggled by the miners, whose illegal gains increase with every additional impost.

Various have been the attempts made to get the better of that great enemy of all mining operations—water, which has here, in military phrase, all the advantages of the ground, the mines of Cerro de Pasco being situated in a boggy plain, surrounded by hills which reach the limits of perpetual snow. Drains were sunk, but not sufficiently deep to draw off the water from the richest mines, a hard rock, called by the miners *bronze duro*, resisting the progress of the work. The same cause rendered the attempt to drain the mines by steam-engines inefficacious; besides, the boilers of some of the engines burst; and when, subsequently, the Pasco-Peruvian Mining Company erected two small engines, and sunk the pumps to a sufficient depth, the desertion of the engineer frustrated their endeavours, and all went again to ruin. The expense of conveying steam-engines across the Andes to Cerro de Pasco is enormous, the more heavy and bulky portions of the machinery being carried by men, while the lighter pieces alone are packed on mules. The large sums which have been spent, to no purpose, in unskilful attempts to drain the mines of Cerro de Pasco, need not deter us from maintaining, that a scientific, judicious engineer, backed by ample capital, would find little difficulty in completely effecting the desired object. If it be considered that those mines, even in their present crippled state, yield on an average 330,000*l.* a year, of which one-fourth may be considered profit, and that one-fifth of the produce of the mines has been usually paid for drainage, it is manifest that the mines of Cerro de Pasco are still in a condition to repay liberally the skilful outlay of a very large capital.

It appears to us, that while on the subject of mines, we may as well retrace our steps to Chili, and lay before our readers an abridgment or summary of what our author says respecting the mines of that country.

It is a widely-spread opinion, which was first shaken by the bitter experience of recent times, that veins of the precious metals are to be found in all parts of Chili, which, to the man of enterprise, would soon yield enormous riches. Companies and individuals have repeatedly fallen sacrifices to this belief, which, nevertheless, can never influence any but those who are wholly unacquainted with the country. It requires no great knowledge of the art of mining to determine in Chili whether mines can be worked with profit in any particular situation. The first points to be considered are, whether the place be accessible, and whether the culture and population

† See *Athenæum*, No. 416.

of the neighbouring country can supply the necessary amount of labour and provision. In most cases these preliminary questions must be answered in the negative. It is certain, at all events, that silver mines, situated in the Andes four or five days' journey from the last inhabited places, and six or eight thousand feet above the level of the sea, can be worked only when they are as rich as those discovered not long since at Coquimbo, for climate and locality are much more adverse to mining operations in the mountains of Chili, than in those of Peru. Yet the ores in general are far from rich, and this circumstance, with the want of fuel, makes it necessary to have recourse to the expensive process of amalgamation. The dearth of fuel is still more unfavourable to copper mines than to those of silver. The importation of coals from Talcahuano to Coquimbo, is easy enough, the prevalent wind on that coast being from the South; but, in the absence of navigable rivers, the carriage of coals into the interior is very expensive, if not quite impossible; and such is the nature of the coals, that they are liable to spontaneous combustion, and are thus apt to destroy the ship which is freighted with them. The copper ores have the same dangerous property, and are carried down to the coast at a considerable expense.

The discovery of the mines, or rather deposits of silver, at Coquimbo, has been already related by us in a preceding number,[†] but we cannot avoid adding on the present occasion a few more particulars. The silver ore of Chili is, in general, ore of about ten marks—that is, ten marks of pure silver are contained in the Caxon (about 5,000 pounds) of ore: the Peruvian ores are richer, varying from ten to fifty marks, and veins are sometimes, though rarely, found of 300 marks; but, in the newly-discovered mines of Coquimbo, the silver has been found nearly pure, yielding 8000 marks to the Caxon. A lump of the ore or crude metal, purchased by an English gentleman, was found to be worth 1,000 dollars. Within the first eight months after the discovery, about 50,000 marks of silver (worth about 100,000*l.* sterling) were collected, the ores yielding from sixty to ninety-three per cent. These mines are situated about twenty leagues southward from Copiapó, in a bare, sunburnt, desert tract of country; yet the fame of the rich veins of metal soon attracted to the spot some thousands of the lowest class, who lived a riotous life, alternating between gain and dissipation, paying dearly for every article they consumed; so that the treasure found there may be said to have been wasted at once in keeping a fair in the midst of the desert. Notwithstanding the richness of these mines, the entire produce of the Chilean silver mines in 1832 did not exceed 130,000 marks.

The people of Chili, who are much less addicted to the gambling of mining speculations, and less used to indulge in dreams of sudden riches, than their neighbours the Peruvians, seem to have always recognized the superiority of their copper mines as a stable source of wealth above those of silver. Their copper ores are, in fact, inexhaustible, and, whenever the construction of roads shall facilitate the communication between the coast and the interior, will add considerably to the resources of the country. The Indians, on the south-western frontier of Chili, contrive to manufacture coarsely some domestic utensils from the rich copper ores which they find in the Andes. The richest kind of ore, containing a portion of antimony, is quite refractory in the ordinary smelting furnace, and was, therefore, looked upon as useless till 1830, when the English at Copiapó erected reverberating furnaces, which proved effectual. The enterprise and science exhibited by the English companies (however grossly mismanaged) in Peru and Chili, cannot fail to prove eventually highly beneficial to those countries. At Cerro de Pasco, a district close to the limits of perpetual winter,

fuel was scarce, and coal was hardly dreamt of, when the English went there, and, finding good seams of coal in the neighbourhood, immediately worked it. Chili is supposed to export copper to the amount of 3,000 tons annually, a considerable, and, we believe, increasing share of this quantity coming to England. It is said, that handsome profits were realized on some freights of copper ore, which reached Swansea in the course of last year. The danger, alluded to by Poeppig, of a freight of ore or of coals heating at sea, may be easily prevented; but it is quite true, that some vessels were destroyed on the coast of Chili by this singular kind of accident. It arises from the leakage of the vessel; the sulphureous vapours of the ores being fixed by the water, form sulphuric acid, and the continual mixture of this with the comparatively pure water, which still finds its way through the leak, gives rise to the increase of temperature. The heat soon becomes so great, and the vapour so noxious, that it is impossible to go below deck; the tar melts, and so the leakage increases, which, with the increasing heat, quickens the destructive process; the acid corrodes at the same time the bolts and iron fastenings, so that the vessel soon becomes a complete wreck, and goes to pieces.

Dr. Poeppig's labour as a naturalist in Peru did not commence till, descending from Cerro de Pasco to the eastern side of the Andes by the valley of Huanuco, he fixed himself at Pampayaco, a plantation on the banks of the Hualaga, and the remotest point to which civilization has, in this quarter, pierced the forests. Here, and subsequently at Tocache, an occasional missionary station, somewhat lower down, he spent a solitary, but not inactive, life. He had afterwards an opportunity of observing, at Lamas and Juanjuay, the peculiarities of the Indian character, modified as it is, in some measure, by the control of the missionaries. His narrative is everywhere interesting; but it flows, nevertheless, too copiously, and moves too sluggishly, to find any further admission in the way of extract into our pages. We shall, therefore, take our leave of it, apprising our readers at the same time, that the botanical results of Poeppig's industry and researches are in course of publication in another work.

Recollections of an Artillery Officer, &c. By Benson Earle Hill. 2 vols. Bentley.

ONE consequence of the migration of literature from Colleges and Universities, to mix with the gay and busy world of metropolitan cities, is the number of productions dedicated solely to the service of amusement: as law books are written for barristers, tracts for "the serious," and quacking pufferies for hypochondriacs, and those "afflicted with delicate nerves,"—so volumes of considerable bulk and substance are now prepared for the special use of the coffee-room, the barack-room, the club-room, and the green-room,—for the perusal of all such as, by nature, station, or accidental circumstances, are cursed with a life of nothing to do, and who, though they cannot or will not think, yet can and must read, to kill time. Prominent in this department of literature are the autobiographies of actors, musicians, and disbanded subalterns, which have enjoyed so long a run of popular favour. Of these books it may be affirmed, that the examples they hold out are not the most edifying; that the morals they inculcate are not the most refined; and that the tone and quality of mind they induce, are not the most elevated and satisfactory.

[†] Nova Genera ac Species Plantarum, quas in regno Chilensi, Peruviano, et in Terrâ Amazonici, annis 1827—32, legit et cum Stephano Endlicher descripsit, iconibus illustravit Ed. Poeppig. Lipsiæ.

The publication before us is an example of the species; and, we are bound to add, that if it is not among the worst of its caste, it is not very superior to the average, being a mere collection of new and second-hand jokes, original and revamped tales, with such personal adventure as might be picked up in the vicissitudes of a military or a theatrical life, in the progresses of a marching regiment or the circuits of a strolling company. To those who are not of a congenial taste, such writing is by no means easy reading; and after laughing at one or two of the more racy jests (always, by the way, placed in the front of the first volume), and wading through some forty or fifty pages of the unconnected and bald gossip which forms the staple of the trade, they invariably fall to skipping, and, finally, put down the book unfinished, from sheer weariness at such very strenuous idleness.

To the usual sins of these Joe Millers in disguise, Mr. Hill has added that of a rather free mention of the names of living persons; and though he has set down nothing in malice, it may be questioned whether all the parties thus honoured will be gratified with their unsought-for notoriety. We are not a little curious to see how this failing will be treated by those of our contemporaries who fell so heavily upon Mr. Willis for the like indiscretion. We are no approvers of the disclosures of the American, who might, in our declared opinion, have drawn his pen across one or two pages of his Pencilings, with advantage to himself and to his book: but we think he had a hard measure of censure dealt out to him on this score; and that we can trace the circumstance to causes extrinsic to the passages denounced. However, we leave Capt. Hall and Mr. Benson Hill to the tender mercies of the critics; and their judgment of these several works in this particular will form something like a test of the sincerity of their condemnation of Mr. Willis.

But to return: a considerable portion of the merit of books like Mr. Hill's lies in the manner of their execution; and we must acknowledge that his style is easy, lively, and tolerably sustained; and that when he lights on a trait of humour, a jest, or a pleasant anecdote, it loses nothing from his manner of relating it. For the rest, a few bricks taken here and there out of the edifice, will form a sufficient specimen, and give a more accurate idea of its peculiarities than elaborate criticism. We shall therefore proceed at once with our extracts, and give them without any attempt at method or classification. Beginning with the beginning, we meet with the following anecdote;—

"A particular friend of my parents, named Keman, volunteered to give me lessons in drawing; he was himself a distinguished artist, and I speedily improved under his tuition.

"Mr. Keman had copied some family portraits for the Dowager Lady Smith, with such exquisite fidelity, that he was requested to procure some old-fashioned carved frames, to render the imitation complete. I had the pleasure of accompanying my kind friend in his search; and to a strange quarter of the ancient city of Bristol, denominated the Pithay, we bent our steps. This narrow and very steep street is inhabited by furniture-brokers and old-clothesmen, presenting a most motley assemblage of odds and ends to the passenger. There was little difficulty in finding what we sought: the artist had completed the purchase of some four or five venerable and worm-eaten frames, when the man of the shop said—'I wish, sir, you would take the one that is nailed to the ceiling; it has been there these eighty years, I know, for I have been master here for upwards of thirty, and my poor old father told me he had stuck it up there out of the way fifty years before he gave up business. I should like you to have it, because then I would get the ceiling whitewashed.'

"The subject, whatever it might be, was so com-

[†] See *Athenæum*, No. 416.

pletely hidden by smoke from the rude lamp hung near it, and the accumulated dust of more than half a century, as to defy even the piercing eye of a virtuoso. Mr. Keman mounted the steps used for taking down various articles, and vainly endeavoured to rub off a small portion of the dirt.

"I believe," said the man, "there has been a picture, but it's wore out; however, if you buy the frame, sir, you shall have canvass and all into the bargain."

"After much persuasion from the shopkeeper, my friend gave him some two or three pounds for what he was so anxious to get rid of. Previously to our leaving, it was agreed that the artist's servant should take down the picture from the ceiling, as he would not be liable to crack or strain the canvass in so doing.

"I dined with Mr. Keman; and, soon after our meal, the purchases of the morning were brought home. Anxious to ascertain if any vestige remained of the painting, he hastened to remove the dirt; and speedily perceived that his labour was well bestowed: an indistinct human figure began to appear upon the canvass; and, as the work proceeded, I saw the eyes of my friend glisten with delight. In the course of half an hour, during which time I watched the progress with deep interest, sufficient had been done to render the whole painting free from the obscurity in which it had been so long involved.

"My friend, who was a pious Catholic, fell on his knees at discovering that the subject before him was the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, from the pencil of no less a master than Murillo, and that this exquisite picture was in a high state of preservation. How gratifying to him, as a devoted lover of the art, to have rescued from neglect and probable destruction this most wonderful specimen! Some time afterwards, in consequence of leaving England for Germany, Mr. Keman sold it to R. H. Davis, Esq., for eight hundred guineas; and it now constitutes one of the gems in the collection of Philip Miles, Esq., at Leigh Court. I must not forget to add that, as soon as its value was ascertained, my friend generously presented the broker with twenty pounds."

For the authenticity of the following anecdote we cannot answer in all its details. The outline probably has some truth in it:—

"Many years ago, in a remote district, the inhabitants of a Shebeen house, by the road-side, received, with warm and kindly hospitality, a young pedestrian traveller, who, on entering, pronounced the usual benediction of 'God save all here!' in a clear and musical voice. The people of the house were anxious to show their respect for him and for his habit.

"Sure 'tis the clargy shall have the best hit and sup that we have," said the landlord.

"By dad!" added his spouse, "'tis mighty lucky that I put down the shoulder of mutton to the fire awhile agone; there'll be just anuff for the three of us, for 'tis off one of the cruel small breed, that Lord — sent over from England to this poor country."

"The object of their kindness was on his way to Maynooth, in hopes of finding some employment in the establishment there; he was not in orders, but his garb and manner amply justified the supposition that he belonged to the 'Clargy.'

"The shoulder of mutton, gracefully twirling by the fire, now and then received fresh impetus from the fingers of our traveller, whose appetite was somewhat sharp-set. The *Fanathe* was making the onion-sauce, while Murphy was taking the jackets off his namesakes; all was in admired preparation, when suddenly a Gossoun rushed breathlessly into the cabin, calling on them, 'for the love of Christ, to run and help some travellers whose carriage had upset at the turn of the road, close to the big stone that had been put up to mark the bounds of the barony.'

"Both host and guest hurried to the spot, and the latter shortly returned with two English gentlemen, whom he had extricated from their perilous situation; the landlord remained to assist the smith in repairing the damage which the vehicle had sustained. The Englishmen, after felicitating each other on their escape, asked what they could have by way of refreshment—a sod of turf hanging at the door being

sufficient intimation that they were in a house of entertainment. The good woman apologized to her newly-arrived customers, and honestly confessed that 'there was nothing at all to the fore, barrin' the shoulder of mutton roasting for the clargy.' Thus singled out as the sole proprietor of the good cheer, our young traveller, with much grace and modesty, begged that it might be appropriated to the English gentlemen, which, after the due preliminaries were settled that he should partake, was accordingly arranged.

"The strangers soon found their companion to be a well-educated young man, with a pleasing address and manner. The eldest inquired his present pursuits and future prospects, and learned that an ushership at Maynooth College was the height of his ambition. Some home-thrusts were put in by the querist, touching the difficulty attending the rise of one professing the Roman Catholic faith; hints were given that, if the 'errors of Popery' were renounced, something might be done to his great advantage; a promise, at length, was extorted that he would, for the present, forego the idea of the ushership, and make his way to England, a bank-note for fifty pounds being graciously presented for the purpose.

"Nothing now remained for our poor scholar but to learn the name of his patron; a card was handed to him, 'The Duke of — House, Piccadilly.' They parted. In less than three years, the Rev. Mr. O'B — was private secretary and chaplain to his grace; and he it was who, having arrived at the dignity of lord Bishop, had this day preached at Athlone. Need I add, that to the latest hour of his life his lordship professed a profound veneration for a shoulder of mutton!"

In those parts of his narrative which turn upon the customs and humour of Ireland, Mr. Hill is usually happy. The following is "not bad":—

"We took leave of the Browns in a few days, loaded with kind wishes, and invitations to come again as soon as possible; and reached Boyle before dinner. I hastened to take advantage of what daylight remained, to visit the magnificent picturesque ruins of its Abbey, with which I was so truly delighted that I could not help congratulating the landlady of the inn where we stopped on having so interesting an object in view.

"Och, then, that's true for you, sir," answered she: 'it is a mighty genteel ruin indeed!'

"Felicitous epithet!" thought I."

The next is better still:—

"Near Kilenure stood Lesoy, the reputed scene of Goldsmith's 'Deserted Village.' I remember taking some trouble and experiencing vast delight in tracing the principal objects of the poem; there was still to be found

The brook with mantling cresses spread;

although

The sad historian of the pensive plain

was

No longer left of all the harmless train.

A hawthorn, planted by the poet's own hand, stood in front of the only house of entertainment, known by its whimsical sign of 'The Three Jolly Pigeons.' I need scarcely remind my readers that Tony Lumpkin and his chosen companions held their nightly revels at an ale-house so called. I made the landlord a present of a large blank book, or album, for the insertion of the names of visitors to this sweet place; and, before I left the neighbourhood, I had the gratification of seeing it nearly filled; and learnt from mine host that 'the big book had done a power of service in regard of the snacks the gentry took at his house.'

"On one of my visits to Major Murray I was introduced to Dr. Tully, a Septagenarian, who had not lost the fire and vivacity of youth; he was replete with anecdote, told in the richest brogue, well versed in the ancient and modern lore of *ould* Ireland, and somewhat proud of boasting his intimacy with 'his dear Oliver.'

"Doctor," said the major, one day after dinner, in his broadest Scotch, 'my young friend here is full of nothing but this stupid notion about Lesoy being the veritable Auburn; there can be no foundation for such an absurd supposition.'

"Excepting the foundation of truth, major," re-

plied the doctor. 'I am glad to find any English lad thinking it worth his while to visit the scene of my dear Oliver's magnificent poem: happy should I have been, old as I am, to have aided his research.'

"And what," sneered the major, 'would your united wisdom have discovered? I don't believe a word of the report; nay, if I am right in my recollection, Goldsmith was absolutely in London when he wrote his 'Deserted Village.'

"The old doctor gathered himself up for a hit, and, with eyes flashing fire, struck the table vehemently, replying,

"Major, do you think Milton was in Hell when he began Paradise Lost?"

But it is time to leave Ireland; turn we, therefore, to the West Indies:—

"I found two or three of my naval messmates in animated conversation with a lady, who received their attentions with an amiable condescension. ♦ ♦ ♦

"That the lady had passed the grand climacteric was evident from the absence of flesh upon her face, neck, and arms; still there was a fascination in her manner, that at once banished from your thoughts her African origin.

"The moment I entered, she graciously favoured me by an inclination of her head, seeming to imply, 'Don't let my presence drive you away.' Fletcher introduced me in due form, and I learnt that I had the felicity of being made known to no less a personage than Lady Rodney!

"Glad to see you Barbadoes, sar," her ladyship drawled forth, with that indolence of speech so usually found in Creoles. 'Ebery body knows Lady Rodney—always brings de best of ebery thing to de officers. So tell what you like hab, one of my slaves shall fetch it for you.'

"I require nothing at present, my lady; if I should, I will take care to let you know."

"Me hab de finest Guava jelly, hottest ginger, biggest alligator pears, and grandest melons in all Barbadoes. As for 'other people, come alongside 'tend to sell tings, dem all parcel d—m rogues, thieving woolly-headed niggers dat steal tings, and sell em for dirt; but I keep plantation and store for self, sar. Me know what's good for yam—me know what's good for drink too; hab some old rum bone, make you cry Bah! not nassy hot tuff burn poor Buccra's liber, and make him mad drunk; me savez better nor dat, sure you, sar."

"I say, old lady," said Fletcher, 'don't forget to bring some subaltern's butter, and lots of eggs and milk, in good time for breakfast—d'ye hear?'

"You no casion bawl so loud, Misser Fletcher; you really make me nerbous, wid you noise.—Member, sar, der difference tween delicate lady, and one your sailor men."

"Ay, ay, my lady, I beg pardon; but, I say, let that artillery officer look at the miniature; I see he wants to overhaul it."

"Me take him off, sar, rectly, and show him wid pleasure," and she unclasped her golden cable—'dere, sar, dat's picture of my dear Lord Rodney; he gib him to me wid his own hands in de year 82, just after he tump de French. Me berry picaniny little ting den, but Lord Rodney lub me dearly, and make me his lady.—Dere you see him look you full in de face—you not able see his back. I know ebery bit of him sweet figure; and by Gor, I tink I neber saw a man wid such a large pig-tail in all my life—he always wear pig-tail, me tye him wid ribands bery often. Oh, he really clever body! But no use cry now, he is gone to glory, up in heben—me go to him 'fore long—see him again, me sure. Hope to Gora-mighty he no cut off him pig-tail, cause me know him mong a hundred, 'twas such a big un. Well, I go shore. See you again to-morrow. Good by, genelman."

"Assisted by the gallant Fletcher, her ladyship left the gun-room. What she had said about her being a favourite of the hero of Saint Eustatius was strictly true; he had not only presented her with his portrait, but sufficient money to purchase her freedom."

By this time our readers must have formed a tolerably accurate notion of what is to be expected from Mr. Benson Hill's Recollections; we shall not, therefore, add another word.

History of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. By Lord Mahon. Vol. I. 8vo. Murray.

This work is misnamed; it should rather be entitled "Lord Mahon's Apology for abandoning the political principles of his great Ancestor," and as such, though rather of the bulkiest, it belongs to the class of pamphlets rather than of histories. The noble author tries to make out his case by a series of parallels drawn more in the style of Fluellen than Plutarch. Here is his opening sentence:—

"The era of the Georges in England may be compared to the era of the Antonines at Rome."

Now George the Fourth was the last of one series, and Commodus of the other: does the noble lord mean to insinuate a comparison between our late monarch and the most debauched profligate, the most cruel, because the most cowardly, wretch that ever disgraced a throne? "By'r lakin," as Snout has it, this lord is "a parolous" advocate. In support, however, of this schoolboy conceit, he tells us that "great wars were waged abroad," whereas the reign of the first Antonine was the most peaceful in the annals of the Empire. Again, "Lives were seldom lost either by popular breaches of the law or by its rigorous execution:" has he never heard of the persecution of the Christians by Marcus Aurelius, or the sanguinary massacres perpetrated by Commodus? Finally, "Knowledge was more generally cultivated:" has he mistaken the hectic flush that appeared for a moment on the expiring literature of Rome for a symptom of health, instead of a warning of approaching dissolution?

So much for parallel the first: come we now to a second, scarcely less extraordinary. "On examination it will be found that, in nearly all particulars a modern Tory resembles a Whig of Queen Anne's reign, and a Tory of Queen Anne's reign a modern Whig." This very ingenious discovery is supported by a series of "sophisms of name," to the full as whimsical as the proposal that the citizens of London should be drenched with febrifuges in the nineteenth century, because the citizens of London had the plague in the seventeenth. Let us take a few specimens. "The Tories of Queen Anne's reign pursued a most unceasing opposition to a just and glorious war against France." None but the idiots of party in any reign have supported or opposed a war simply because it was against France; the Whigs supported the cause of a revolution against arbitrary power, and fought against the Holy Alliance personified in Louis XIV. The Tories favoured the cause of legitimacy with its concomitant despotism in politics and persecution in religion; they loved not France, but the Carlism of their day, which then possessed the throne. We do not say that they were wrong then or now, but it is clear that in this instance there is no change of principle.

We are then told that the Tories of Queen Anne's reign "treated the great General of their age as their peculiar adversary." If great generals of any age attempt to rule the country as they did the camp, it is certain that they will find parties to oppose them; but the noble author seems to forget that Marlborough was first brought forward by the Tories, that the hatred shown to him was the penalty of desertion, and that the attacks made on him were not one whit more violent than those to which the Duke of Wellington was subjected by the same party after the concession of the Catholic claims.

"They had an indifference, or even an aversion, to our old allies the Dutch." The Tories disliked the Dutch, not because they were born in Holland, but for being republicans. When the Dutch became partisans of monarchy, and

the French attached to democracy, the Tories changed their feelings towards both nations, because their political feelings were regulated by principle, not geography.

"They had a political leaning towards the Roman Catholics at home." They had no such thing; not one of them ever remonstrated against the atrocities of the penal laws. They viewed popery with a more favourable eye than dissent, because they deemed its principles more in unison with arbitrary power. Had popery in their day formed an alliance with democracy, they would have placed it at once under ban. Surely no man who denounces O'Connell and favours Don Carlos can deem this inconsistent.

"They were supported by the Roman Catholics in their elections." The Roman Catholics, and many others, believed that the high church party was fast bringing Lambeth into union with the Vatican. Some people in modern times entertain the same opinions, witness the article on the Hampden controversy in the *Dublin Review*. When the Catholics found out their mistake, they left the Tories to get elected as best they might.

"They had a love of triennial parliaments in preference to septennial." It is doubtful if they cared a jot about either on principle; but they were out of place, and wanted to get in. The agricultural constituencies were then more powerful than the commercial; and the landed interest being principally Tory, they had good grounds for hope at every election; and modern Tories have shown no great disinclination to dissolve parliaments less than three years old, when there was a chance of strengthening their party.

But enough of this. We seriously put it to his lordship, whether he thinks that any rational being can be won over by such puerile fallacies? With certain classes of intellect we know that "words are things;" and perhaps the author is the dupe of his own reasoning; if so, all human means must fail to win him from the magic jingle and juggle of sounds, and compel him to attend to their significations. We shall therefore content ourselves with once again protesting against the absurdity of dignifying a party pamphlet, however huge, with the name of History.

Memoirs of Luther, written by Himself; translated and arranged by M. Michelet.—[*Mémoires de Luther, &c.*]

[Conclusion.]

WE conceive the present subject of so much importance,—so necessary to a right understanding of what we are sure is yet misunderstood,—viz. the character of Luther,—that, contrary to our original intention, we give a third paper concerning it. And it will be readily admitted, that if the character of any individual in all history be worthy of such minute examination, it is that of the extraordinary man to whom we are mainly indebted for the most valuable of all blessings—freedom of opinion.

Before we approach the last scene of the reformer's life, we must revert to a subject noticed in the first paper,—his firm belief in supernatural appearances, and in the conflict of man with the powers of darkness. This conflict he held to exist, not only in reference to our spiritual temptations, but in a personal, palpable, often visible shape. This persuasion was one cause—perhaps a great cause—of his frequent despondency of mind at every period of life, and of his misery towards its close.

And first, in regard to temptation. He was troubled with doubts even on the most essential articles of the Christian faith; and, in conformity with his theory, he held them to be the immediate and necessary effect of the devil's presence.

To us there is something awful in the struggles which he had so frequently to make with his unwelcome scepticism.

What contributes not a little to our temptation and affliction is, that God appears to be capricious and changeable. To Adam he gave promises and ceremonies, which ended with the rainbow and the ark of Noah. To Abraham he granted circumcision, to Moses miraculous signs, to his people the Law; but to Christ, and by Christ, the Gospel, which is believed to have annulled every other dispensation. Yet the Turks efface this divine work, and taunt us by saying, "Your Law will continue for some time longer; but in the end it will be changed."

This is sufficiently melancholy, and it may partly account for the anxiety which accompanied so many of his declining years. Sometimes, too, he was distracted with doubts respecting the Trinity.

A wicked, horrible book against the Holy Trinity having been printed in 1532, Luther said:—Such men do not know that many others as well as they have temptations on this subject. But why oppose my opinion to the word of God and to the Holy Spirit?

Nor, while on the subject of his unhappiness, which he referred immediately to the personal agency of the devil, must we forget the gross idea which he formed of heaven itself. Having given his opinion, that in the new heaven and the new earth, the brute creation would participate in the benefit, he says:—

I frequently reflect on the eternal life, and the joys which await us; but I cannot understand how we are to pass our time: there is to be no change, no labour, no eating, no drinking, no employment of any kind. I think, however, we shall have objects enough to contemplate.

But the belief of Luther extended much farther than to the mental effects of Satan's presence; he held, that the arch-fiend was often corporally engaged with the children of men. A few examples may be given on so curious a subject:—

Once, while in the cloister at Wittenberg, I distinctly heard the noise made by the devil. I had just chanted the matin service, and was beginning to read the Psalter, which I was studying for my sermon, when the devil came behind me, and thrice made a fracas, as if he had been dragging a hoghead after him. When I found he was not disposed to be quiet, I put up my books, and went to bed. Another night, I heard him above my room in the cloister; but knowing that it was he, I paid no attention to him, and fell asleep.

Let not the clergyman who buried the woman accused of killing herself, feel any compunction for the act. I have known many such examples of suicide, as it is called; but, in general, I conclude that the victims have been actually killed by the devil, just as a traveller is killed by a robber.

This is not the only place in which Luther expresses the same conviction,—that suicide rarely happens, and that the act is the devil's work.

The following opinions are equally mischievous and wicked.

The lame, the halt, the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and natural fools, are generally possessed by devils. Physicians who pretend to treat these infirmities as resulting from natural causes, are mere quacks, and totally ignorant of the devil's power.

The devil walks people about in their sleep, from place to place, and makes them act as if they were awake.

The following are strange and startling, coming from such a man.

In many countries there are places which the devils bodily inhabit. Prussia has many of these devils. Not far from Lucerne, in Switzerland, and on the summit of a high mountain, there is a pond, called Pilate's pond, where the devil resides in a terrible manner. In my own country there is a pond similarly placed. If you throw a stone into it, there is a terrible storm, and the whole country around trembles. It is the prison of many devils.

At Sussen, on Good Friday, the devil carried

bodily away three men, who had devoted themselves to him.

At Luther's table, one day, a story was told of a horseman who was riding with other horsemen, and who, as he pricked the animal he rode with his spurs, cried out, "The devil take the hindmost!" Now, he led one horse by the bridle, and this he left; but he never again saw it, for the devil flew away with it. Luther observed, "We must beware of inviting Satan to our table; he is ready enough to come without invitation. The atmosphere around us is filled with devils."

An aged ecclesiastic, while one day occupied in prayer, heard behind him the great enemy, who, in the view of obstructing his devotions, granted as loud as a whole herd of swine. Without the least fear, the clergyman turned round, and said:—"Master devil, thou art justly punished! once thou wast a shining angel; now thou art a vile pig!" The grunting immediately ceased, for the devil cannot bear to be despised.

Another time, Luther related to us the story of a soldier, who had left some money in the care of his host in Brandebourg. When the money was demanded, the latter denied that any had been left with him. In a transport of fury, the soldier fell on the knave and beat him; but for this he was seized and accused before the authorities of the place, as a violator of the *hausfriede*, or household peace. While in prison, the devil appeared to him, and said:—"To-morrow thou wilt be condemned and executed, unless thou deliver body and soul to me. Do this, and I will save thee!" The soldier refused. The devil proceeded:—"If thou wilt not, hear, at least, the advice I have to give thee. To-morrow, when thou art before the judges, I shall be near thee, with a blue cap and a white feather on my head; ask the judges to allow me to plead thy cause, and I will save thee." The next day the soldier followed the advice; and as the host persisted in denying all knowledge of the money, the advocate in the blue cap said:—"Friend, how canst thou perjure thyself in this way? The soldier's money is in thy bed, under the canvas. Go, officer! and you will find that I speak the truth." When the host heard this, he swore:—"If I have received the money, may the devil fly away with me!" The officers found it exactly in the place indicated, and brought it before the tribunal. Then the man in the blue cap said:—"I knew very well that I should catch one of the two, either the soldier or the innkeeper!" So he twisted the culprit's neck, and flew away with him.

A young good-for-nothing, much addicted to brutality and drinking, was one day fuddling with his comrades in a wine-shop. When the cash was spent, he said that he would find somebody to pay another reckoning, if he sold his soul for it. Soon after a man entered the tavern, began to drink with the rake, and asked him if he was really willing to dispose of his soul. "Yes!" replied the other boldly; and the man paid for him the whole of the day. Towards night, when the fellow was drunk, the unknown addressed the other toppers: "Gentlemen, what think you? when any one has bought a horse, do not the saddle and bridle go into the bargain?" They were much alarmed at the question, and for some time hesitated to reply; but being urged to speak, they allowed that the saddle and bridle did belong to the purchaser. Then the devil (for it was he) seized the poor catiff, and sank with him; and from that day to this, nothing is known of him.

At Erfurth there were two scholars, of whom one was madly in love with a young girl. The other, who was a magician, though his companion was ignorant of the fact, said:—"If thou wilt promise me not to kiss her, not to embrace her, I will bring her to thee." Accordingly, she was made to come. The lover, a fine youth, received her with so much affection, and spoke to her so eagerly, that the magician was in great fear lest he should embrace her. At length he could not restrain himself; he did take her in his arms, and she instantly fell dead to the floor. When they saw what had happened, they were mightily afraid; and the sorcerer observed, "We must now employ our last resource!" She was carried back to her own house, and made to discharge her domestic duties as usual; but she looked very pale, and never opened her lips. In three days, her parents went to consult some learned divines;

and no sooner did these speak to the girl, than she fell to the earth, a stinking corpse.

According to Luther, the devils of Germany (meaning, we suppose, the fairies,) are very fond of stealing infants from their mothers during the first six weeks, and of leaving their own ugly goblins in their place. That he is perfectly serious, nobody who reads the following passage will deny:—

Eight years ago, I myself, when at Dessau, touched one of these changelings, which had no parents, but was the devil's brat. It was twelve years old, and was in everything like an ordinary child. It did nothing but eat; it ate as much as four ploughmen or thrashers; and it performed the customary functions. But when any one touched it, it cried out like one possessed; if anything unfortunate happened in the house, it rejoiced and laughed aloud; but if everything went on prosperously, it continually moaned. I said to the Prince of Anhalt, "Were I sovereign here, I would throw this little wretch into the Moldau, at any risk." But the Elector of Saxony and the Prince were not of my opinion. I then advised them to pray in all the churches, that the demon might be removed. They did so during a year, when the child died.—When the doctor had related this story, he was asked the reason of his advice in regard to the child and the river. He replied, "Because, in my opinion, children of this description are neither more nor less than a mass of flesh, without soul. The devil is very capable of such creations."

Such changelings are by the Saxons called *Kilckroff*. Here follows an anecdote of Luther's, respecting one:—

Near Halberstadt, in Saxony, there was a man who had a *Kilckroff*, which was so voracious at the breast, that it could drain its mother and five other women, and it devoured besides everything else offered to it. The man was advised to go on pilgrimage to Holckelstadt, to devote his child to the Virgin Mary, and to rock it there. Away he went with the child in a pannier; but in passing over a bridge, another devil in the river cried out, "*Kilckroff! Kilckroff!*" The child in the pannier, which had hitherto not uttered a sound, replied, "Oh! oh! oh!" The river demon asked, "Where art thou going?" The child answered, "To Holckelstadt, to be rocked at the shrine of our blessed Mother!" The peasant, in great fear, threw the basket and the child into the river; and the two demons flew away, crying—"Oh! oh! oh!"

The belief that devils were always in his presence, ready to seduce his head or his heart, to espy every tendency to sinful thought, was evidently too much for the serenity of Luther's mind. One or two, he said, never left his side, and tempted him in every possible way. "If he had a knife in his hand, they suggested desperate thoughts; if he wished to pray, they often forced him out of the apartment." His devils were learned; they were great doctors in divinity; and if they had not passed through their academical degrees, they were profound enough, for they had exercised their calling near six thousand years. Deeply does he bemoan their ability in controversy,—their boundless knowledge of Scripture, their skill in dialectics, their logical acuteness. Sometimes, he says, they pressed him so closely within the horns of a dilemma, that the perspiration issued abundantly from him.

"The Law," said a devil to him one day, "is as much the word of God as anything else; why then dost thou always oppose it to the Gospel?" "Yes!" I reply; "but the Law is as much below the Gospel, as earth is below heaven!" The devil is, above all, anxious to draw from my heart the article respecting the remission of sins, (resulting from his doctrine of justification by faith). "Thou teachest that which has been utterly unknown in former ages! Suppose, now, that it should prove in the end displeasing to God!"

During the night, when I happen to lie awake,

* See the Notes to Sir W. Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*.

the devil comes, disputes, and fills me with strange thoughts, until I grow angry, and tell him to —.

This very morning, on my awaking, the devil came and said, "Thou art a sinner!" I replied, "Tell me something new, devil! I have known that long!" "What hast thou done with the cloisters?" "What is that to thee, devil! enough after all are left for thy worship!" Sometimes, when he comes at night to tempt me, I say—"Devil, I must sleep; for God has commanded us to labour by day, and sleep by night." If he calls me a sinner, to spite him, I say to him, "Sancte Satan, ora pro me!" and sometimes, "Physician, cure thyself!"

No apology will, we are sure, be required from us, for extracting so freely from the letters and conversation of Luther. They show us the anatomy of his mind—its hopes, its fears, its struggles, its temptations. They give us the man, the Christian, the head of a religion. To minds capable of reflection they speak volumes; to minds incapable of it, volumes would be addressed in vain. But we must hasten alike to the close of his life and of the present subject.

The last act of Luther was honourable to his character: it was a journey undertaken amidst much bodily infirmity, to Eisleben, to reconcile his natural lords the Counts of Mansfeldt. In that benevolent object he succeeded. We give two letters to his wife; the one written ten days, the other three only before his death. They will be valued as the last acts of one whose heart had ceased to be with this world, yet who bore the strongest affection to his family.

To the gracious Dame Catherine Luther, my beloved wife, who torments herself without reason.—Grace and peace in the Lord!

Dear Catherine,—Thou shouldst read St. John, and also what the Catechism says of the confidence which we should have in God. Thou troublest thyself as if God were not All-powerful, and as if he could not produce Dr. Martins by dozens, if the old one should be drowned in the Saale, or perish in any other way. There is One who takes care of me, better than thou and the angels could ever do! He is at the right-hand of the Father Almighty. Be comforted, therefore.—Amen!

To-day I intended to set out, in *ira mea*; but the misfortune impending over my native place has prevented me.† Wouldst thou think it? I am become a lawyer!‡ Yet this will avail little; they had better leave me to my divinity. The pride of this profession requires humbling; they speak and act as if they were gods, but they will end, I fear, in devils if they go on at this rate. Lucifer fell through pride. Show this letter to Philip. I have not leisure to write a second letter. (Feb. 7th, 1546.)

To my sweet dear wife, Catherine Luther de Bora —Grace and peace in the Lord!

Dear Catherine,—We expect, please God, to return home this week. He has shown in this affair the power of his grace; the gentlemen have agreed upon all points (two or three excepted); among others, on the reconciliation of the two brothers, Counts Gebhard and Albrecht. To-day I dine with them, and I will endeavour to make them what brothers should be. They have written against each other with much acrimony, and have not exchanged a word during the conferences. In other respects, our young lords are full of pleasure: they ride with the ladies, and make the brides of their horses jingle. God has heard our prayers.

I send thee some trout, a present from the Countess Albrecht, who is delighted at the restoration of peace in her family. The news of the day is, that the Emperor is approaching Westphalia, and that the French King, like the Landgrave, is calling out the militia. Let such news be spread or invented as it may, we shall soon know what God wills. I commend thee to his protection! (14th Feb. 1546.)

* Any knife-grinder or tinker in the street may hit on the phrase which we dare not translate. The coarser the guess, the nearer to the truth.

† When this letter was written, he had not been able to reconcile the two Counts.

‡ The law—common, civil, or Germanic—was always the abhorrence of Luther. As he knew nothing of the science, his plain, honest, good sense was indignant at the chicanery evinced by the lawyers in regard to the dispute between the two nobles.

The death-bed of this extraordinary man will probably be the most interesting scene to the reflecting reader. The relation is extracted from eye-witnesses:—

Luther reached Eisleben on the 28th of January, and, though in bad health, he assisted at the conferences up to February 17th. During that time he preached four times, and revised the ecclesiastical regulation for the principality of Mansfeld. On the 17th (February) he was so unwell that the Counts besought him not to venture out. At supper he dwelt on his approaching death: some one asked him if in a future state we should recognize one another; he replied, that he thought so. Having entered his chamber with Martin Cælius, and his two sons, he approached the window, and remained a considerable time in prayer. He said to Aurifaber, who had just arrived, "I am very feeble, and my pains increase!" Medicine was given to him, and attempts were made to warm him by the friction of the hands. As he laid himself down on the bed, he spoke a few words to Count Albrecht, who had also arrived, and added, "If I could doze half an hour, I think it would relieve me." He did sleep, and awoke in about an hour and a half, near eleven o'clock. Seeing that all present still remained by his side, he said, "What! are you here yet? Why do ye not retire to rest?" He resumed his prayer, crying with fervour, *In manus tuas commendo spiritum meum! redemisti me, Domine, Deus veritatis!* Afterwards, turning to all present, he said—"Pray, my friends, for the Gospel of our Lord,—that his kingdom may be enlarged! Verily the Council of Trent and the Pope threaten to injure it!" Having slept another hour, Dr. Jonas asked him how he felt. "My God," was the reply, "I am very ill! I think, my dear Jonas, I must remain at Eisleben, where I was born!" However, he walked a little about the chamber, laid down on the bed, and was covered with cushions. Two physicians, with Count Albrecht and his wife, next entered, and Luther said to them, "I am dying! I remain here at Eisleben!" Dr. Jonas having expressed a hope that perspiration would relieve him, he replied, "No, dear Jonas; it is a cold, dry sweat, and my pain increases." He then betook himself to prayer: "O my Father! God of our Lord Jesus Christ, and source of all consolation! I thank thee for that thou hast revealed to me thy well-beloved Son, in whom I believe, whom I have acknowledged and preached, whom I have loved and celebrated, whom the Pope and the wicked persecute! To thee, Lord Jesus Christ, I commend my soul! I leave this earthly body; I am borne away from this life; but I know that I shall live eternally with thee!" He repeated three times: *In manus tuas commendo spiritum meum: redemisti me, Domine veritatis!* Suddenly he shut his eyes, and became insensible: Count Albrecht and his lady assisted the physicians; all laboured to restore him, and, with great difficulty, they succeeded for a moment. "Reverend Father," said Dr. Jonas, "do you steadfastly die in the faith which you have taught?" "YES!" was the distinct reply, and he fell asleep. Immediately afterwards he grew pale, became cold, breathed deeply, and expired.

We need not comment on the preceding pages. We think, however, that from the perusal of the whole life and conduct, the writings and conversation of Luther, the following inferences may be drawn:—

That he was sincere alike in what he wrote and what he did. That though sincere, he was also frequently erroneous in his opinions, some of which were rash, unfounded, and dangerous. That his mind was unusually strong, and his learning considerable; but that he had great weaknesses, and was grossly superstitious. That in many of his writings he suffered feeling to triumph over judgment; and that his violence, until he was advanced in years, exceeded all justification. That he was generous, open-hearted, and disinterested; and that, on the whole, whatever his errors or his faults, he was a wise and good man.

Schloss Hainfeld; or, a Winter in Lower Styria.
By Captain Basil Hall, R.N.

(Second Notice.)

In our former notice we confined ourselves to one single point—seemingly incidental—intending to be more discursive on this occasion. In truth, however, the substantive matter of the volume is the personal history of the Countess Purgstall. The excursions made in the neighbourhood, the guests invited, the little festivals got up at the Castle, were but the enchantments employed by the Countess to keep her country-folk in good humour; and though the descriptions of these scenes are pleasant and graphic, the reader always returns with eager interest to the personal anecdotes of her who was once, we are willing to believe, "the pretty Die,"—"the blossom of the Border"—"the pearl of the Tyne." It is, indeed, somewhat melancholy to sit beside the sick-bed of that high and enthusiastic spirit, in her old age, desolate and dying—

Yet in her ashen cold was fire yreken;

and there is a sort of romantic wildness about her funeral, which agrees so well with her early life, that we shall extract it here, and with this the reader must be content.

"On Saturday the funeral took place. The procession was to have started from Hainfeld castle at noon, but owing to the slowness which characterises everything in Austria, the preparations were not completed, and the whole party under weigh, before one o'clock. The body in its ponderous coffin, and covered with the pall and scutcheons, which had evidently seen many a similar ceremony, and now hung thread-bare to the ground, was placed not in a hearse, but on one of the Countess's own waggons, as they are called—just a good honest four-wheeled cart—drawn by four of the farm horses. This unpretending equipage headed the procession. Next followed about two hundred men bareheaded, and one hundred women, the peasantry of the estate, all on foot, and marching four abreast, chanting Ave Marias and Pater Nosters alternately, from time to time in chorus. The effect of these simple sounds as the procession passed over the hills, and tracked its way through the wooded ravines, after leaving the flat valley of the Raab, was singularly pleasing. Additional effect was given also by the bells of the different village churches, which were set a-ringing the moment the procession came in sight. And as these hamlets lay pretty close to one another on the road by which we passed, for a distance of nearly a couple of leagues, we seldom ceased to hear one set of bells, before detecting the incipient sounds of another, stealing from the dells and forests before us, in which the villages lay hid.

"Behind the female part of the procession came the carriage in which we sat, followed by about a dozen others, filled with the neighbouring friends of the late Countess.

"In front of all, as if to lead the way, and just before the body, limped along the lame keeper of the castle-donjon, I suppose in his capacity of grand marshal; and, what made the matter stranger still, he carried a huge lantern in one hand, with a lighted candle in it, and the keys of the prison in the other! As we passed through the villages, all the inhabitants flocked to the roadside to show their respect to the Countess's memory—for she seems to have been equally esteemed at a distance as close to her own castle. Our course lay over a steep and very rugged, though not high range of hills, and, as the road, by necessity, was made to wind round the obstacles, we got many pleasant views of the procession, as it threaded its way amongst the woods.

"Besides the regular tenantry of the estate, there followed many hundreds of men and women, and swarms of children from all the adjacent villages; so that the whole forest through which we passed seemed alive; and, as these extra attendants upon the procession observed no order of march, but made short cuts over the knolls and across the glens, they gave to the whole somewhat the appearance of a wild hunting party. The day, fortunately, was remarkably fine, and the fresh but calm air of spring breathed health and beauty all around a scene which, how-

ever solemn in some respects, had nothing melancholy in it. At all events, it was unlike most funerals, from being unattended by almost any bitter regrets, and widely different from that which had passed over the same ground eighteen years before, when the poor afflicted Countess followed her child to the grave!

"On reaching the summit of the ridge, we came full in sight of the noble rock and castle of Riegersburg, for many ages the country seat and the stronghold of the Purgstall family. As we wound slowly down the northern side of the hills, we began to hear the bells of the parish church at which our solemn march was to end. The whole flank of the rock on which the church stood, was covered with people. About half way up, the worthy Pfarrer, surrounded by his assistant priests, met the body, and a halt being ordered, the followers, who were on foot, were sent in advance, while those who had come in carriages got out and took their station behind the coffin. The clergymen led the way, and though it appeared that a point of church etiquette prevented their appearing in canonicals, they chanted prayers and hymns all the way to the church, while the rest of the persons forming the procession sung the responses. In the programme of the ceremony, it was merely specified, amongst other particulars which I forget, that the Protestant friends of the deceased were not to carry torches or lighted candles in their hands, and that they should not chant any prayers! These were very easy conditions; and indeed we felt nothing but gratitude for the attention, the good taste, the absence of all bigotry and unworthy prejudice;—in short, the generous liberality of the Roman Catholic population throughout the whole proceeding."

Capt. Hall announces this volume as a specimen of "the skimmings" of his continental journals. If so, as caterers for the public, we say, give us more.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

"*Hone, or the Iron Rule*, by Miss Stickney."—This upon the whole, is an improvement on Miss Stickney's former fictions. The incidents are knit together more firmly, the characters drawn with more decision, and the interest is thereby rendered more probable and progressive. The title will suggest the outline of the story, which is, of course, written to illustrate the evil consequences of too stern domestic discipline: the moral is well traced out in the fortunes of the children of Stephen Grey (the holder of the iron rule); the effect, too, of a constant residence among conflicting spirits, is very naturally exhibited in the character of Mary (the one bright spot in this troubled family picture), and we feel that her self-command and disinterested sweetness and energy, are in no respect over-drawn. With the opposed family, brought forward for the purpose of showing the influences of a mild and rational household government, we are less satisfied; Elliott Lee, is eminently a *feminine* hero, and no adequate cause is shown for his protracted thralldom under the fascinating Lady Nugent, a being more like the Cleopatra of a romance, than a lady of "a certain age" in real life. This is a fault in a tale whose merit must lie in, and whose moral be enforced by, the fidelity of its pictures.

"*Edrick the Saxon; a tale of the Eleventh Century*, by Arthur Stanley Bride, Esq."—Edrick the Saxon belongs to the better order of second-rate historical novels. Its author has excited a strong interest, and sustained it well—a point difficult of accomplishment, when the scene is laid in a time so remote as the eleventh century. The tale, of course, turns upon the strife between Saxon and Norman; a noble Saxon family are all but annihilated, by the blood-thirsty and rapacious Baron Fergeant; some of whose atrocities might have been well spared, as superfluous, and needlessly adding to the catalogue of horrors. The young son and heir, however, remains alive, and it is to his fortunes that the romance before us is devoted. He passes over into Normandy, and becomes the follower and friend of Prince Henry of England; reaps honours in his train, and gets entangled in the love of the Lady Eda de Colden, who is, of course, all perfection. These are the main incidents; in addition to which we have adventures, moving, romantic, and mysterious, on his return to

England, and in his attempts to wrest the heritage of his forefathers from the grasp of the usurper. In short, there is no want of bustle, or scenery, or incident; and we may pronounce 'Edrick the Saxon' to be reasonably good reading for a summer's noon.

An Introduction to Phenology, in the form of Question and Answer, &c. by Robert Macnish, author of the 'Anatomy of Drunkenness,' &c.—"And then comes answer as ready as a borrower's cap," a most perfectly self-satisfied gentleman, armed at all points, and ready to believe through a three-inch deal. Catechisms, however, are essentially dogmatic; and if "Answer" was obliged by "Question" to prove all that he asserts, there would be no end to it. Moreover, the way by question and answer is all fair and above board, when compared with that by dialogue. From the days of Plato, down to those of Mr. Landor, there never was a fair stand-up fight between the interlocutors of a dialogue. One of the speakers is predestined to have the worst of it, and he usually plays his part accordingly; being easily satisfied with reasons good, bad, or indifferent, and standing up to be knocked down with all the forbearance of a penguin, or a nine-pin. The inexperienced reader, meantime, never suspects that it is a *cross*, or that Scepticism is playing booty with Philaethes. In the catechism method, there is none of this unfairness; Answer is an acknowledged disciple; and Question has nothing to do, but to draw him out. Thus understood, the "Introduction to Phenology" may be trusted for a fair exposition of the doctrines of that (shall we call it?) science, as at present established: for with the phenologists, "on a *changement* tout ça" is no unrequited event; and if organs do not pass, like the heart, from the left side to the right, it is because they already occupy both one and the other. We are not going to enter upon the debatable matter of phenology; but we cannot resist quoting the most unlucky *simile* that ever was stumbled over, in the way of illustration. "In a vast majority of cases," says the author, "the cranium gives as accurate a representation of the shape of the brain, as the rind of an orange gives of the orange itself." Now this is "more true den some folks will tink," as Canton has it. The rind of an orange gives no indication of the grooved form of the orange beneath, owing to the interposition of the white matter, commonly called the pith. Just so, the defective parallelism of the tables of the skull, owing to the intermediate cancellous structure, prevents the close and accurate modelling of the bony case upon the cerebral mass, which it conceals. *Au reste*, those who want a brief exposition of the system, for the purposes of reference, will find the present compendium fully answer their purpose.

A Concise History and Analysis of the Principal Styles of Architecture, &c. by Edward Boid, Esq. 2nd edit.—The author announces, that "the intention (!) of the present work is, rather, that it should serve as a guide for the gentleman and the *Amateur des beaux Arts*, than to the professional student of architecture." From the execution one might be led to suppose, that an elementary work, calculated for the amateur, might, in Mr. Boid's opinion, be less correct in theory, less pure in detail, than one intended for the young architect. It is of course necessary, that it should be less diffuse; but it appears to us of more importance, that the principles inculcated should be as free as possible from error and bad taste, as the amateur will have less opportunity of correcting, by after study, the vices of his architectural education. The examples here given are of a description unworthy the present state of the art, and in many instances incorrect. We had hoped that the ruins of Pompeii, and the researches of Mazois and Gell, had superseded the old-fashioned plan of a Roman house here given. The glossary, too, contains many improper definitions of architectural terms, as, for instance, those of *abacus*, *cartouche*, *dentils*, *water-table*, &c. When shall we have a work on architecture, whether for the amateur or professional man, which shall treat of the art, not merely as one of details, but with enlarged views as to distribution, proportion, decoration, and fitness?

Lineal Drawing and Introduction to Geometry, as taught in the Lancastrian Schools of France, translated from the French of L. B. Francour.—One of the great desiderata of English education, in all its branches and departments, is practical utility. The

main object and end of all education, the rendering its subject the most perfectly fit and able to "do his duty in that state of life, into which it has pleased God to call him," has been hitherto kept sedulously out of sight. A consciousness however is daily gaining ground, that however valuable education may be, its benefits are much diminished by the neglect of those specialities of instruction, which adapt the scholar to the immediate business that his station in life shall assign him on leaving the school. If the English gentleman, on quitting the university, be profoundly ignorant of the details of domestic and national economy, and of the principles of legislative science, the artisan and the farmer are equally ignorant of the sciences connected with their respective arts, of all practical details beyond the rudest handicraft, and of what is still more important, the art of husbanding their scanty resources. The work before us is among the fruits of this new impulse; its object being to communicate a species of practical instruction to the operative, which, without being scientific, will prove infinitely superior to that "rule of thumb," by which he usually directs his work. For the attainment of the knowledge here offered, the exercise of the eye, the hand, and of common sense are alone called for. Its design is not to instruct the student in the properties of geometrical figures, or to show him how to attain to accuracy by the use of costly instruments; but to lead the artisan to an accuracy of eye and hand, sufficient for the exercise of his trade, and to instruct him in a few short methods for doing many things easily, which are at present performed with much loss of time, and very imperfectly.

Atoneement, by John Poole, Esq.—Having expressed our opinion of this spirited little drama, on its representation, we have now only to announce its publication.

List of New Books.—Practical Remarks on Genesis and Exodus, by M. Murray, 2nd edit. 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Excursions illustrative of the Geology and Natural History of the Environs of Edinburgh, by W. Rhind, 2nd edit. enlarged, 4s. 6d. cl.—Benningburgh Hall, a Tale of the Eighteenth Century, 18mo. 3s. 6d. cl.—Edrick the Saxon, a Tale of the Eleventh Century, by Arthur Stanley Bride, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.—St. Petersburg, Constantinople, and

Napoli de Romania, by Von Tietz, 2 vols. 8vo. 21s. bds.—The Mother's Present, 18mo. 3s. cl.—Glossary of Architecture, 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.—Roscoe on Evidence at Nisi Prius, 4th edit. 12mo. 20s. bds.—Cowie's Printer's Pocket Book and Manual, 3rd edit. 8s. 2s. 6d. cl.—Spanish Sketches; twenty-five subjects drawn on stone, by J. F. Lewis, imp. folio, 4t. 4s. cl.—Schreiber's Rhine, 4th edit. 18mo. 9s. bd.—Gresley's (Rev. W.) Sermons on the Duties of a Christian, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Hart's (Rev. Richard) Ecclesiastical Records of England, Ireland, and Scotland, 8vo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Keith's Evidence of Prophecy, 14th edit. 12mo. 7s. bds.—Caldwell on Physical Education, 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, 2 vols. 32mo. 3s. cl.; 4s. silk.—Guide to Domestic Happiness, 32mo. 1s. 6d. cl.; 2s. silk.—Illuminated Ornaments, 4to. large paper, 10l. 10s.; small paper, 5l. 5s. hlf-mor.—Eleusinia; a poem on the Nature, &c. of the Human Soul, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.—Whewell's Bridgewater Treatise, 5th edit. 9s. 6d. cl.—Literary Remains of the late William Hazlitt, 2 vols. 8vo. 28s. bds.—Landor's Adventures in the North of Europe, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.—Recollections of an Artillery Officer, by Beeson Earle Hill, 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s. bds.—Hella, and other Poems, by Mrs. George Lenox Conyngham, 8vo. 10s. 6d. bds.—The Bible Garden, by Joseph Taylor, square, 4s. 6d. bds.—Strang's Germany in 1831, 2 vols. demy 8vo. 24s. cl.—The Rhetoric of Aristotle, with Notes, by the Rev. F. J. Parson, B.D. 8vo. 14s. bds.—Paley's Theory of Natural Philosophy, 8vo. 15s. bds.—Illustrative Views of Canterbury Cathedral, royal 4to. pl. 12s.; proofs, 16s. hlf-bd.—Easy Lessons in Mechanics, 18mo. 3s. cl.—Cousin Kate, a Tale, by Mrs. Godwin, 18mo. 2s. cl.—Wakefield's Five Hundred Charades, new edit. 18mo. 1s. 6d. cl.—Burt's Observations on Nature, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.—Burt's Christianity, a Poem, 8vo. 9s.—East India Register and Directory, 2nd edit. for 1836, 10s.—Wordsworth on the Law of Joint Stock Companies, 8s. 6d. bds.—Alfred the Great, a Poem, by G. L. N. Collingwood, 8vo. 6s. cl.—The Tribunal of Manners, a Poem, cr. 8vo. 5s. cl.—Ward's (Rev. E.) Pastoral Addresses, 18mo. 3s. cl.—Notes of a Ramble through France, Italy, and Germany, 8vo. 10s. cl.—Wordsworth's Journal of a Residence in Athens, 8vo. 12s. cl.—Tracts Relating to Caspar Hauser, by Earl Stanhope, 12mo. 3s. cl.—Chess Made Easy, by George Walker, square 16mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Tattersall's Lakes of England, post 8vo. 42 plates and col. Map, 12s. cl.—Gosimp's Week, by the Author of 'Slight Reminiscences,' 2 vols. 8vo. 24s. cl.—Marcet's Willy's Holidays, 18mo. 2s. hlf-bd.—Cunningham's Abridgment of Dr. Butler's Geography, 18mo. 2s. cl.—Henslow's Eight Sermons, addressed to the Royal Regiment of Artillery at Woolwich, 12mo. 7s. cl.—Thorn-ton's Family Prayers, 4th edit. 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.—Chambers's Poor Law Amendment Act, to which is added the Workhouse Act, 12mo. 2s.—The Naturalist's Library, Vol. XIII. (The Elephant, Rhinoceros, &c.) 18mo. 6s. cl.—Mammon; or Covetousness the Sin of the Christian Church, cr. 8vo. 6s. 6d. cl.—The Life and Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw, by Frances Trollope, fifteen illustrations, 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d. bds.

Meteorological Observations made at the Apartments of the Royal Society, Somerset House, for 37 successive hours, commencing 6 A.M. of the 21st of June, 1836, and ending 6 P.M. of the following day.
(Greenwich mean time.)

By Mr. I. D. ROBERTSON, Assistant Secretary, Royal Society.

Hours of Observation.	Barom. corrected.	Atmos. Ther.	Ext. Ther.	Rain in Inches.	Wind.	REMARKS.
6, A.M.	30.017	64.2	57.6		SW	Cloudy—very light wind.
7, ..	30.031	65.2	58.9		WSW	Ditto ditto.
8, ..	30.035	65.6	60.2		WSW	Overcast—light wind.
9, ..	30.033	66.2	60.6		W	Ditto ditto.
10, ..	30.031	66.2	59.6		SW	Overcast—very light rain and wind.
11, ..	30.018	66.0	60.2		SW	Ditto ditto.
12, ..	30.010	66.3	62.4		SW	Ditto ditto.
1, P.M.	29.996	68.2	67.8		SW	Fine light clouds.
2, ..	30.002	70.0	69.3		SW	Cloudy—light wind.
3, ..	30.005	70.4	66.4		SW	Cloudy—very light rain.
4, ..	30.008	70.3	66.9		SW	Ditto ditto.
5, ..	30.004	70.2	66.3		SW	Ditto ditto.
6, ..	30.014	69.6	66.4		SW	Ditto ditto.
7, ..	30.000	68.9	65.4		SW	Ditto ditto.
8, ..	29.990	68.3	64.2		SW	Ditto ditto.
9, ..	29.986	67.3	62.7		SW	Ditto ditto.
10, ..	29.978	66.7	61.9		SW	Ditto—light wind.
11, ..	29.976	66.3	60.7			Cloudy—light wind.
12, ..	29.966	66.0	60.3			Cloudy—light rain.
1, A.M.	29.948	65.8	59.9			Ditto ditto.
2, ..	29.932	65.6	59.4			Ditto ditto.
3, ..	29.920	65.4	59.2		SW	Ditto ditto.
4, ..	29.924	65.3	59.0		SW	Ditto ditto.
5, ..	29.932	65.4	59.3		SW	Ditto ditto.
6, ..	29.934	65.5	60.3		SW	Ditto ditto.
7, ..	29.942	66.0	60.3		W	Ditto ditto.
8, ..	29.946	66.2	61.5		S	Cloudy—light wind.
9, ..	29.950	67.3	63.2	.094	S var.	Ditto ditto.
10, ..	29.950	68.2	63.4		S	Ditto ditto.
11, ..	29.950	68.5	64.2		S	Ditto ditto.
12, ..	29.946	68.7	62.9		S	Ditto ditto.
1, P.M.	29.940	69.4	64.5		S	Ditto ditto.
2, ..	29.927	69.2	62.7		S var.	Ditto ditto.
3, ..	29.928	68.8	63.6		S var.	Overcast—very light rain and wind.
4, ..	29.911	68.6	63.6		SSW	Ditto ditto.
5, ..	29.895	68.5	63.4		S var.	Overcast—light brisk wind.
6, ..	29.883	68.3	63.0	.016	S	Ditto ditto.
	29.969	67.4	62.5	.110		

ORIGINAL PAPERS

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL IN DUBLIN.

BY LADY MORGAN.

(Continued from p. 434.)

THE religious reaction under Philip and Mary once more peopled the deserted aisles, and filled the silent and solitary closes of St. Patrick with forms and sounds of ancient association. In an early period of her reign, Mary declared, "that she sighed for the restoration of our metropolityne and prebendarie church of Saincte Patreyc in Ireland to its prystine and honourable state." Princes seldom sigh in vain for the accomplishment of any wish that power can realize; and the Lord Deputy and the Chancellor received the letters patent of the Queen for restoring the Cathedral, and obeyed them with the same alacrity as they had done those of her father for its destruction. Amongst her Majesty's alleged reasons for this restoration, it was stated, "that great evils had arisen from want of hospitalitie, and of a place where youth might receive their education as was accustomed." Dr. Leverous, a Catholic clergyman of great piety and learning, but more celebrated as the faithful guardian and tutor of the young and fugitive Earl of Kildare (after the murder of his kinsmen, Lord Thomas Fitzgerald, and his brother), was appointed one of the Delegates for depriving the Irish Protestant Bishops, Deans, and others, who had perpetrated matrimony, of their sees and livings, and for reducing these commanders of the church to the ranks. He was also charged with restoring the possessions and revenues of St. Patrick; and, among others of its pious foundations, those of the poor almsmen, who were henceforth to be "desirable persons, of honest conversation." As a recompense for the able manner in which Dr. Leverous had executed his commission, he was made Dean of St. Patrick's, the last Catholic Dean that ever presided over the altars of the national saint! It was during his "brief occupation," 1560, that a clock was put up in the steeple of St. Patrick's "for public use, and the people of Dublin were much delighted therewith."§ This was the first public clock erected in Ireland; but this memorable clock tolled forth not many hours of power and possession to its founder. Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne; and the Dean of St. Patrick, refusing to take the oaths of supremacy, suffered the penalty of his resistance, and was deprived of his Deanery. To all arguments used in favour of this great nursing mother of the church, he still replied, "that though he would allow all other honours to the Queen's Majesty, he could not reconcile to his conscience her Grace's supremacy over the church." Unwilling to relinquish so able and so learned an ally as the conscientious Dean, the Lord Deputy still continued to press him for reasons for denying that supremacy, "which so many learned, and devout, and illustrious men had admitted, and taken the prescribed oaths." Leverous replied, "that since Christ had not thought fit to confer ecclesiastical authority on the blessed Virgin his mother, it could not be believed that a supremacy of ecclesiastical power was meant to be delegated to any other person of that sex." After such an answer, it is unnecessary to add, that the Dean and the image of St. Patrick abdicated together: the place of the latter was supplied by a large English Bible;‡ which took its station in the centre of the choir, while the former, poor, destitute, and persecuted, sought the ancient castle of Gerald, Earl of Desmond. His venerable and celebrated Countess received this last Catholic Dean of St. Patrick "with honour, and cherished him with love;" but the fate of the illustrious and unfortunate Desmonds soon overwhelmed their protégé. The tragedy of the Earl was enacted; and, after much suffering and vicissitude, Dean Leverous (who had visited in early life most of the courts of Europe) sunk into the humble profession of a school-master in Kildare; and, dying poor and neglected, at

the age of eighty, was buried in the vault of his family at the Monastery of Náas.

"The troubles" in Ireland,—a very indefinite epoch, applicable to all ages of its unfortunate history,—the troubles in Ireland during the early and greater part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, were peculiarly unfavourable to all the charities of life, and to all the interests of religion, of whatever sect: men who were hunted like wild beasts in this life, had not much time or power to devote to speculative opinions referable to another: to provide for each day's contingencies, in fear and sorrow, was the imperious necessity of the times; and not until after twenty years of civil warfare, social suffering, and national outrage, was order restored in Ireland as in Poland—by extermination—or did the new Church raise her head above the ruins of the old. Protestantism made slow progress in Ireland: the most splendid of the temples of the ancient religion of the land had fallen into neglect; their choirs were silent—their aisles unpeopled—nothing of their once sumptuous establishment remained in its integrity, save only its revenues; and those were never suffered to fall into abeyance.

In 1584, Adam Loftus, Archbishop of Dublin, and Sir John Perrot, Lord Deputy, fell out, and fought hard for the plunder of St. Patrick's shrine coffins. Sir J. Perrot, on the part of the government, desired to seize on the revenues of the Cathedral for the purpose of founding a Protestant University; while the Archbishop, who by grants and alienations to his near relatives and dear friends of the funds of the Cathedral, during the general confusion in Ireland, resisted the inquiries and the claims of the Queen's Deputy, and, with motives the most sordid and interested, assumed the defence of St. Patrick's dominions and revenues. Sir John Perrot, however, after having ascertained that the revenue of St. Patrick's was even then upwards of 4,000 marks per annum, observes in his letter to the Lord Treasurer, that "this would serve to begin the foundation of two Universities, and endow a couple of colleges with a thousand a year each." The Church itself, he adds (alas! for the days of the Coltons and the De Everdons)—"The Church may be converted to the uses following; first, whereas there is no place for the law courts, save only an old hall in the Castle of Dublin, and the same very dangerously placed over the ammunition and powder, where a desperate fellow, by dropping down a match may mar all." Proposing the "turning the House of God into a den of thieves," and devoting a part of the Cathedral to the purposes of the law courts, he desecrates the rest of the holy pile to purposes equally mundane and profane.

But the chief destination of its revenues was for the foundation of that Protestant University, which never dreams, in its pedantry and its pride, that it was but the *off-set* or regeneration of the ancient Cathedral University of St. Patrick, founded by a Catholic Bishop, and protected by the great legislative genius of his time, Edward III.

History, so seldom read in collegiate cells, attests that the new university of the Holy Trinity, long considered the ancient establishment of St. Patrick as its benefactress and precursor; and that its vast *encinte* was pointed to as the nursery of the infant college. It, indeed, continued, down to the commencement of the eighteenth century, the scene of all its solemnities, commencements, and convocations. "Processions were continually made from Trinity to St. Patrick's, upon particular occasions, down to the year 1732, when they were discontinued, as they tended to promote tumult:" for in Ireland even learning loves a row, as the present nurslings of the "silent sister" still attest. In the reign of Charles I., "there was a great Commencement held in the University of Dublin; and, because the rooms in Trinity College were very small, they held their acts of disputation in the high choir of St. Patrick's Cathedral; and there proceeded that day five Doctors in Theology—among them was Bishop Usher."—*Desiderata curiosa Hibernia*, vol. I., p. 316.

The first Protestant Dean preferred by Queen Elizabeth to the now Protestant Cathedral of St. Patrick was Alexander Craick, Bishop of Kildare—"who," says Walter Horus, "did more mischief in three years to his bishoprick, than his successors were ever able to repair." A succession of worthy,

wealthy, worldly Deans, who, unheard of, "read their Bible, and minded their purses," founded wealthy families in Ireland, (whose Protestant hierarchy, in this respect, greatly resembled the Papal families of Rome,) and left nothing behind them to record their existence, but their elevation from the deanery to a bishoprick, or a monument in their own Cathedral. Of the latter contributors to the monumental glories of St. Patrick's, was Dean Weston, of whom Queen Elizabeth, when she promoted him to a bishoprick, observes, that she did so because he was a man of quality—"For that the Bishoprick of Leighlin, seated between the O'Morres and the Cavanaghs, (perilous neighbours,) being then loyal, and requiring to be supplied by men of quality, able, as well for wit as learning, by good example and teaching, to draw those people (the O'Morres and Cavanaghs,) to a better knowledge of their duty to God and to us; as, also, by good hospitalitie to become more acceptable to them." Dean Weston had the further honour of being grandfather to the first Countess of Cork.

In 1619 the Dean and Chapter gave the following good account of themselves and their dominions within the precincts, to the Lord Deputy:—"In the present state of our close and liberties we have no Popish recusants inhabiting therein; no common victualling house; no vagrant, wandering beggars, for the space of 14 years; no differences between neighbours, but that have been compounded within our liberties; and no notorious persons known to be guilty of any crime among us." Almost all these good Deans were either English or Welshmen.

Notwithstanding the high state of the morals of the venerable Cathedral, its physical forces were fast mouldering away; the "holy rood in the roof" could not save it; and the whole pile, bearing the weight of four centuries upon its shoulders, would have fallen to decay and desolation, but for the timely assistance of that great prop of the Church, spiritual and temporal, the Earl of Strafford, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who assigned "forty tons of timber of (what he called) his wood of Shilelah, for the repair of the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick." It was, probably, with a view to his own "state" that he did so. He anticipated a long reign in that country, (where the ruins of his own royal, but never finished palace record his views and his plunder,) and looked to St. Patrick's as the future scene of many a vain-glorious exhibition.

The preservation of the Cathedral was, in fact, an item in the splendor of vice-royal solemnities of the seventeenth century. The castle was then a rude dilapidated fortress, utterly unfit for the domestic residence of the King's representative, and quite inadequate to the ostentatious and Gothic ceremonies by which semi-barbarous power loves to manifest its superiority over the mass. The Lord Deputies, even in the time of Queen Elizabeth, had been obliged to borrow "a lodging" in the sumptuous palace of the Archbishop of Dublin, St. Sepulchre's; "which," says Hollingshed, was "as well pleasantly sited as gorgeously builded; and some noted, that the beautifuller part of this house was of set purpose fired, by the Archbishop, to the end that the governing Lord Lieutenant should not have so good liking to the house."¶ When, therefore, the palace of the Archbishop of Dublin occasionally became the domicile of the Lord Lieutenant, the spacious Church of St. Patrick was constantly chosen as the scene where all the state melo-dramatic ceremonies were enacted; and the Earl of Strafford, one of the most memorable and fatal of Irish viceroys, has himself recorded the cumbrous details of his "going in state to St. Patrick's to open the sessions of Parliament in 1634."‡

This, perhaps, was the last gorgeous ceremony celebrated under the dome of the ancient national church; the last, haply, in which the despot minister ever appeared as principal actor, preceding that deep, dark tragedy, in which he closed his mortal part for ever.

A new and terrible era was now preparing for Ireland; an outbreak of human opinion, for which the country (always *en arrière*) was utterly unprepared; and it was as resolute to oppose, as inadequate to resist.

† See Staniehurst's account of the adventures of this priest and his protégé.

§ At the close of the 15th century, the principal cities of Europe were without public clocks. The first clock erected in Spain was that of the Cathedral of Seville in 1460. See History of Inventions.

‡ Ware says, that vast crowds came to hear and read this English Bible, and that seven years after one Dull imported Bibles from London, and sold 7,000 in two years.

* Hollingshed, vol. 6, p. 28.

† See Strafford's Letters, p. 282.

Ireland still clung to power in all its forms; she stuck by the church and state, that had crushed her for centuries! she who had so firmly resisted reform in church in the sixteenth century, now took her stand beside her tyrants in the seventeenth. To the last she shed her blood for the royal legitimacy of England, and was as ready to stand by Episcopacy and the Stuarts as by the Catholic Hierarchy in remoter times. The quiet, sleepy, unheard of Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick, as unprepared for change as the people, were roused from their cloistered slumbers by the clang of arms and neighing of steeds. The stalls of the reverend canons literally became stalls for horses. The few saints that still lurked in their unattainable niches, (which the first Protestant Deans, under Henry VIII., had suffered to keep their places, "because they found them gainful to retain,") now came tumbling down at the call of the matchlocks of Cromwell's soldiers; Court-martials were held in the chapter-house, where ministers of "the Defender of the Faith" had so recently received the resignation of the revenues of the wealthy cathedral. A general rout now ensued; the Catholic shrines and Protestant altars fell together, before a new combination that derided both; the Protestant Dean and Chapter followed the old Catholic dignitaries of the Irish *duomo*; the "closes" emptied forth their grave and peaceful tenants to receive the mailed preacher of "God's true word." The awful Commissioners of Parliament did for the Protestant clergy of St. Patrick what the Royal Commissioners of Henry and Elizabeth had done for the Papist corporation; they turned them out; and under that dome, where the image of St. Patrick once received divine honours,—where "the king's proclamation" had forbidden the exertion of his miraculous influence,—the book of common prayer was now denounced! and "the use of the Directory, or such service as was agreeable to God's word," was commanded to replace the ritual of the episcopal church of the Tudors and the Stuarts! The Dean and fourteen other dignitaries refused to pray by the orderly book of the Parliamentary Generals; and though the revenues of the church were, for a time, left to its officers, yet their hour came; and the Cathedral was converted unto various profane uses, for the advantage of the Commonwealth! One part of the venerable pile was devoted to "the administration of our laws and other courts;" another, to the making of a parish church; a third division was deemed "a convenient place for a grammar school, with lodgings for the scholars, masters, and hushers"; and the Dean's manse, the *sanctum sanctorum* of the precincts, "the house belonging to the late Deane of our said cathedral church of St. Patrick," was "to be given to the Archbishop of Dublin, in lieu of his palace of St. Sepulchre; forasmuch as the said deputies of our realm of Ireland cannot be so well lodged, for the repair, &c. of our noblemen and councillors at all tymes, as they may be in the Archbishop's," &c. So the Archbishop was obliged to give up—

Patience perforce with wilful choler meeting,—
his always much-envied palace of St. Sepulchre's to our Lord Deputy; the Dean surrendered his manse to the Archbishop, and fled to England; while St. Patrick, if he looked down upon this

Confusion worse confounded
of all the institutions which had succeeded to his own, might have exclaimed—

A plague on both your Houses;
and withdrawn, like his Dean, from the scene of contest, never to revisit it till the banners of his knights should float over the walls of his ancient temple.

On the 3rd of July, 1660, the spirit of the Church of England fell once more upon St. Patrick's Cathedral. Catholic saints and republican lawyers now shared a common fate; and the Reverend Dean Fuller, of London, "a good churchman and Bachelor of Laws," terminated a career of loyal vicissitude in the snug manse of St. Patrick's close. He had been chaplain to the Lord Keeper of the Seals, when the King fixed that high official at his own head-quarters at Oxford; and when the decline of the King's hopes and cause plunged his adherents into adversity, Dr. Fuller set up a little school at Twickenham. On the Restoration, being deemed a worthy and honest person, who had suffered much for his loyalty, he was quartered on that great "dead weight" fund,

the Irish church. That church, however, had undergone such a thorough *déménagement* during "the usurpation," that it was equally without furniture and servants,—a sort of Castle Rackrent; so that it was absolutely necessary to consecrate twelve bishops in one day, (January 7, 1660). The august ceremony, "the like of which had never occurred at any preceding period of time," was celebrated in the Cathedral. "The proceeding," observes Dudley Loftus, "was so elegantly, religiously, and prudently composed, and so convincingly satisfying to the judgment of those opposed to the order and jurisdiction of episcopacy, that it gave great and general satisfaction." The ceremony is worth describing textually.

"In 1660, his Grace the Lord Primate Bramhall was desirous that this consecration should be celebrated as decency and the dignity of so holy an office did require: by his order, the twelve Bishops elect, in their albs and caps, and the Bishops Consecrators,* in their caps, rockets, and chimnars, attended, at seven o'clock in the morning, at the house of the Dean of Christ's Church. Dr. Mosom, Dean of that cathedral, and Dr. Fuller, Dean of St. Patrick's, repaired thither, likewise dressed in their formalities; all other Dignitaries, Prebendaries, Canons, Petit-Canons, and Vicars Choral, and Choristers, of the said two churches, attended in their respective formalities, as directed, in the body of the same cathedral; the Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the University, the Doctors of Divinity and of Law, Bachelors of Divinity, and all other inferior graduates; the ministers and civilians of the city, with the whole university, by the like direction and notice, attended at the west gate of Christ's Church, in their several gowns and formalities.

"Being collected together, they proceeded to the Cathedral of St. Patrick, in the following order:—

"First, the Lords Justices' guards, horse and foot; after whom went their Lordships and the Nobility in their coaches. Then the Mayor and Aldermen on foot, in their scarlet robes; the Sheriffs and Common Council of the city, in their respective habits, the city sword and mace being borne before them.

"Second—The General Convention of Ireland, led by their Speaker, Sir William Domville, having the mace carried before him, and their officers walking bare-headed,—all these were so desirous to show their respect to the Bishops, that they voluntarily gave their presence to the whole solemnity without the least invitation; then followed the Pursuivant of the Court of Prerogative, and the Apparitor-General, bareheaded; the Virgins of the two Cathedrals, bareheaded. The Choristers two and two. The rest of the precedents also in order two and two, as followeth: Vicars Choral—Petty Canons—Prebendaries—Dignitaries, the two Deans. The Bishops elect, in their albs, the juniors preceding. • •

"The above-mentioned orders proceeded with silent, solemn gravity, until the time of entrance into the west gate of St. Patrick's Church, when the vicars and choristers did proceed, singing, into the choir, and there continued singing the hymn 'Te Deum,' accompanied by the organ, until the Archbishops, Bishops, and other principal precedents, were placed in their respective seats. • • After the sermon,† an anthem was sung, and at the end thereof the organ continued to play, until the Lord Primate and the Bishops Consecrators had ascended the inclosure within the rails, and had taken their seats. Then the Vicar-General, being sent by the Lord Primate, went to the Bishops elect, sitting in their stalls, and so, with the Dean of St. Patrick's, conducted their lordships to the inclosure, and then ranged them in order. Then the office of consecration was celebrated, after which, the anthem composed for that purpose by the Dean of St. Patrick's, called 'Quem denuo exaltavit Dominus coronam,' was sung.

"During the time that the hymn 'Veni Creator' was singing, the Bishops to be consecrated had their retchets and chinives put on, which done, and the

* Only three did impose hands; the Bishop of Clogher, being junior, did, according to his own desire, perform the office of holding and presenting the Bible to the Lord Primate during the ceremony.

† Text, Luke xii. 42, 43—published London, 1660—4to. at the request of the Lords Justices, the Bishops, and general Conventions.

consecration ended, the aforesaid anthem was sung, and the holy communion followed, with a solemn offertory. After the communion the blessing was pronounced by the Lord Primate. The hymn 'Lac-tificetur cor regis,' was sung before the Lord Primate as he went from the choir to the west gate of the church, and the whole procession attended him to his house: the Bishops in their return proceeding altogether, according to their order of dignity or seniority.

"The whole ceremony took place without any confusion, or the least clamour heard, save many prayers and blessings from the people, although the throng was great, and the windows, throughout the whole passage, filled with spectators."

From henceforth the Church of St. Patrick's became again the scene of all state and church ceremonies, as in the olden time.

1661.—On the 8th of May, the two Houses of Parliament rode in great state to St. Patrick's Church, before the Lords Justices. The robe royal was borne by the Earl of Kildare—the cap of maintenance by Viscount Montgomery, and the sword by Lord Baltinglass; the sermon was preached by Jeremy Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

What forms! what ceremonies! what clap-traps for the vulgar! what degradation for the great! One brave and gallant gentleman carrying an old coat! another a cap!—the cap of maintenance. The Protestant Church loves to talk of Catholic mummeries—what were these theatrical and gorgeous scenes, enacted in a religious temple, by the ministers of the purest, simplest, and meekest of all religions? In the high and palmy days of church and state, and for the performance of such expensive forms, for salaries of the managers and stage-managers, and property boys, and scene-shifters, of this enormous and costly establishment, Ireland has for centuries been wrung, plundered, tortured, trampled on, divided, and degraded. In the history of St. Patrick's Cathedral alone, what a record of the story of the Irish Church! And amidst the pomp, the wealth, the grandeur, the power it records, how little genius—how little of those great faculties which serve mankind and accelerate the interests and amelioration of society—distinguish its ministers, from the time of the great, bustling, Catholic Deans of the 13th and 14th century! Not one great man to illustrate the annals of this ancient and national Cathedral, till that epoch in its story which is now approached—the installation into the Deanery of St. Patrick's of one of Ireland's best friends and greatest geniuses—the immortal Jonathan Swift! To him, who gives to St. Patrick's the watchword of inquiry, whose memory still sheds a poetical interest over its mouldering aisles, and delays the step of the rapid traveller in its cloisters—to him a notice distinct from the general history of St. Patrick's Cathedral is due; and his long residence in its "manse," and his long reign over its "precincts," present sufficient incidents to form a separate and substantive article in this feeble record of the temple of Ireland's popular saint.

; The words of the anthem, composed by Dr. Fuller, the new Dean of St. Patrick's, are worth quoting:—

Chorus.

Angels, look down, and joy to see,
Like that above, a monarchie;
Angels look down, and joy to see,
Like that above, a hierarchie.

Treble.

Now that the Lord hath re-advanced the crown,
Which thirst of spoil and frantic zeal threw down,
Tenor.

Now that the Lord the Mitre hath restored,
Which, with the Crown, lay in the dust abhorred—
Treble.

Praise Him ye Kings—Praise Him ye Priests—
Chorus.

Glory to Christ, our high priest—highest king.
Tenor.

May Judah's royal sceptre still shine clear,
Tenor.

May Aaron's holy rod still blossoms bear.
Treble and Tenor.

Sceptre and rod rule still, and guide our land;
And those whom God anoints feel no rude hand;
May love, peace, plenty, wait on crown and chair,
And may both share in blessings as in care.
Chorus.

Angels, look down, and joy to see,
Like that above, a monarchie;
Angels look down, and joy to see,
Like that above, a hierarchie.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP ON LITERATURE AND ART.

A friend, who has been passing a pleasant month in Paris, and has collected together a good deal of information relating to the state of art and artists in that capital, thus writes to us: "It is impossible for any one to conceive, who has not been here, the enormous extent of patronage now lavished on French art; and this ought to be made known in England, where there is not the slightest encouragement for historical painting." From his letters and memoranda we have made the following extracts, and shall therefore permit him to gossip for us this week.

The restorations at Versailles go on rapidly. Independently of the magnificent donation from the privy purse, towards the expense of the series of historical paintings, illustrative of the sunny side of the history of France, by the most eminent French artists, nearly half a million sterling has been voted by the Chamber, for the decoration and improvement, internal and external, of the Chateau. Its Gallery promises to rival, in splendour and extent, that of the Louvre. Commissions for from two to three hundred pictures, a large proportion of them of considerable size, have already been distributed among the leading painters of France, and five of the *salles* or compartments of the gallery are already occupied. Those which it is intended to devote to ancient art, will be filled with the finest pictures that can be assembled from the various palaces and collections throughout the country, not excepting that of the Louvre, from which several of its brightest gems have already been transplanted. Among the modern works completed, or in progress, for this palace, there are several of great power and beauty; but the subjects, which have been for the most part selected by the king, have been given apparently with slight reference to the capabilities of the artists who have been selected to execute them. Some of the pictures, indeed, are so insufferably bad, that it seems impossible that they should be allowed a permanent place in the collection. The haste with which their completion has been urged, has also proved a considerable drawback on the excellence of many that might otherwise have been first-rate. Such is the impetus given to French art, by this extensive field for competition, that there is scarcely a painter of any distinction in Paris who has not three or four gallery pictures in progress. A great number of busts and groups in marble have also been commanded. A noble equestrian statue, by Petitot, of Louis XIV., and a full-length statue of Napoleon, have been erected, one in the Court of Honour, and the other near the Orangery. The decoration of this palace constitutes for the present the hobby of the Citizen King.

The *Moissonneurs* and *Pêcheurs* of Leopold Robert are about to be engraved on a scale commensurate with their beauty and importance. Among the many absurd reasons assigned as the immediate cause of his suicide, is one which has tended greatly to harrow up afresh the feelings of his amiable and afflicted relatives. I allude to the circumstantial story given by Mrs. Trollope in her 'Paris and the Parisians.' His only sister, (says Mrs. Trollope,) to whom he was much attached, was "a Catholic, and had recently taken the veil; her brother was of a religious turn of mind, but a Protestant." Desiring to convert him from his heresy, she commenced a species of persecution, which, though it fell short of its object, "so harassed and distracted his mind, as finally to overthrow his reason, and lead him to self-destruction." Not content with this statement, for which there is not even the shadow of a foundation, Mrs. Trollope goes on to describe the nun as so unhappy a fanatic, as to have declared she only regretted that the dreadful act was not delayed till she had had time to work out the salvation of her own soul, by a little more persecution of his! It must be painful to Mrs. Trollope to be informed that there is not a single word of truth in this statement; and that it has occasioned the deepest distress to an amiable and most exemplary lady and her bereaved family. The sister of Leopold Robert has never taken the veil, and is not a Roman Catholic. All his relatives (who are Swiss, and not French), are, without an exception, Protestants, of religious habits, and unimpeachable conduct. In a country where suicide is so common as it is in France, the manner of

Robert's death was calculated to excite but little surprise; but to those who had been intimate with the man, and were acquainted with his habits, his melancholy death was a matter no less of astonishment than grief. The mystery, however, was sufficiently explained by a *post mortem* examination. He had frequently complained of the most excruciating pains in his head; and to so great an extent was every part of his brain suffused with water, that it was clear to the eminent surgeons who opened it, that he could only have lived a short time longer, under any circumstances. The story of his attachment to a daughter of Horace Vernet is one of those romantic fabrications in which the French journals are usually so fertile.

Considerable alterations are now making in the arrangement of the pictures at the Luxembourg. Those of the late Baron Gros, Guerin, and other recently deceased painters, have been removed to the Louvre, to occupy (not very advantageously,) the places of paintings by old masters, transferred to Versailles. The magnificent picture of 'Raffaello meeting Michael Angelo in the Court of the Vatican,' by Horace Vernet, is one of the latest acquisitions of the Luxembourg, and is worth at least half the pictures it contains. The exquisite grace and beauty of the woman, who is sitting with her child as a model for one of Raffaello's Virgins, the dignified air of the painter, and the grandeur and power with which the figure of Michael Angelo is invested, render this one of the noblest, if not the very best picture which the French school has yet produced. The effect of the contact of Horace Vernet at Rome with British artists, is manifest in all his later pictures, which, with the most masterly decision of pencil, combine the best properties of the English school of art. With the exception of this beautiful picture, and two fine works by Delacroix, of 'Dante and Virgil crossing the Styx,' and the 'Interior of an Algerine Harem,' there is little among the recent acquisitions of the Luxembourg, which deserves to be particularized. I should however add, that Monsieur Odiot, the elder, has presented to it a collection of the various bronzes from the antique, produced in his foundry, as well as Horace Vernet's well-known picture of the *Barrière de Clichy*. By the bye, I am enabled to confirm a report, which has been long current in Paris, that Horace Vernet is about to withdraw altogether from his native country, and seek for patronage at St. Petersburg. He will set out for Russia in the course of a few weeks. The cause of this sudden and somewhat singular resolution is said to be the refusal of the King to confer upon him a commander's cross of the Legion of Honour, of the acquisition of which he has been long ambitious, but which his royal patron is reported to have refused in an angry and peremptory manner. This, coupled with some splendid offers of patronage from the Russian Potentate, (commencing with an earnest of four commissions for pictures, at the price of 2000*l.* sterling for each,) have induced him to decide on setting out immediately for St. Petersburg. A few days ago he returned to the Louvre all the canvases and materials which had been sent him for a series of pictures, ordered by the king for Versailles, declining to execute any of them. His decision has, in all probability, been hastened by the intractability of the subjects which the king had given him to paint, subjects which could have afforded but little scope for a genius which has placed him deservedly at the head of the school to which he belongs. So great is his facility and rapidity of execution, that he is said to have painted upwards of a thousand pictures, and to have begun and finished his noble work of Pius VIII. carried round the Basilica of St. Peter's in six days. I may here mention, that the Royal Academy of the Fine Arts at Vienna have recently elected him and M. Ingres, honorary members. Foreign artists complain of the little disposition that exists, among the members of our Royal Academy, to reciprocate courtesies of this kind. The sole objection made to the election of Wilkie, who has lately been chosen Corresponding Member of the Royal Academy of France, was the coldness with which all advances on the part of French artists had uniformly been received in England.

That noble monument of the liberality of the French, in everything that concerns the adornment of their metropolis, or the advancement of the Fine

Arts, the Church of La Madeleine, is now nearly completed. It has already cost fourteen millions of francs, and two more millions are still required for its decoration, making a total of 16,000,000 francs (640,000*l.* sterling). The decoration of the interior was originally confided to M. Delaroche; but considerable jealousy having been excited among his brother artists by this signal mark of preference, he was induced to decline the commission; and it has since been divided among Messrs. Abel, Pujol, Colnet, Senetz, Steuben, Couder, Buchet, Signol, and Zeigler. M. Delaroche was then commissioned to paint the grand cupola; but M. Thiers having afterwards thought proper to change his mind, and consign the execution of the paintings in that part of the church to M. Zeigler, M. Delaroche declined the other six subjects which had been intrusted to him,—a circumstance which the lovers of art in France most deeply regret. The noble group of sculpture which decorates the front of the Madeleine is from the chisel of M. Lemaire. Four groups of marble have been executed by M. Foyatier for the grand cupola. The four figures of the Apostles, for the cupola of the choir, are the work of M. Pradier. Taken as a whole, the church of La Madeleine is the most noble edifice which has yet been erected in Paris.

The Place Louis XV., or the Place de la Concorde, or the Place de la Revolution, or, in other words, the site on which Louis XVI. and his Queen were beheaded, is about to be appropriated to the Luxor Column. Fifty different projects have been entertained during the last thirty years, with respect to the appropriation of this field of blood. There seems some fatality about every plan that has been suggested for its occupation. What connexion can be established between the Luxor Column, the Tuileries, the Chamber of Deputies, the Church of La Madeleine, and the Barrière de l'Étoile, it is difficult to conceive; but any ornament, however mystical in its application, will be preferable to the present appearance of the place. It will be remembered, that two columns have been brought by the French from Luxor; one of which is about to be erected in the Champs Élysées. The expense of transport alone, of the one designed for the Place Louis XV., has already exceeded 900,000 francs (36,000*l.*), including 14,000 francs for diplomatic presents. The accessories have already cost 560,000 (22,400*l.*) It follows, therefore, that this one obelisk will cost, before it is finally erected, upwards of a million and a half of francs (60,000*l.*) This is surely paying somewhat too dearly for one's whistle.

We are sorry to interrupt so pleasant a gossip, but cannot spare time to listen to his report of the numberless other alterations and adornments going on in Paris until next week.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS, at their Gallery, PAUL MALL EAST, WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, July 16th. Open from 9 o'clock until dusk. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* H. HILLS, Sec.

Under the immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE NEW WATER-COLOUR SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Strand, WILL CLOSE on SATURDAY, July 16th. Open from 9 o'clock until dusk. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogues, 6*d.* JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL MALL. The Gallery, with a Selection of PICTURES by ANCIENT MASTERS OF THE ITALIAN, SPANISH, FLEMISH, and DUTCH SCHOOLS, including two of the celebrated Murals, from Marshal Soult's Collection, which His Grace the Duke of Sutherland has most liberally allowed the Directors to exhibit for the benefit of the Institution, is open daily, from 10 in the Morning till 6 in the Evening.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue 1*s.* WILLIAM BARNARD, Keeper.

LAWRENCE GALLERY. RAFFAELLE URBINO.—NINTH EXHIBITION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the present extraordinary display of the Works of this Prince of Painters will continue on view during the present Month. Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* THE TENTH EXHIBITION, consisting of 100 Drawings by MICHAEL ANGILO, will open early in JULY. This will terminate the Exhibitions of the Lawrence Gallery. 112, St. Martin's-lane. S. & A. WOODBURN.

DIORAMA, REGENT'S PARK. JUST OPEN, TWO PICTURES, painted by Le Chevalier Bouton. The Subjects are, the VILLAGE of ALAGNA, in Piedmont, and the INTERIOR of the CHURCH of SANTA CRUCE, at Florence. The Village is first seen by moonlight, surrounded by its peaked mountains, with a lake in the foreground, formed by the melting of the snow; the lights from the distant houses are reflected upon its surface;—the avalanches springing from their lofty summits, overwhelm the village. The coming day reveals the scene of desolation; and the simple spire alone remains as evidence of what hath been. The merits of the second Picture, the interior of the Church of Santa Croce, at Florence, are so well known as to render detail unnecessary;—it exhibits all the effects of light and shade, from noon-day till midnight.—Open from 10 till 6.

JUST OPENED, at the PANORAMA, LEICESTER SQUARE, a brilliant view of the LAGO MAGGIORE, displaying the Isola Piscatori, Isola Madre, Isola San Giovanni, Faverno, Treseigne, Palanza, Lavento, and the surrounding Mountains, combining all those extraordinary beauties of nature which have long rendered this enchanting spot the great attraction to all travellers.

The VIEW of LIMA, the capital of Peru, remains Open.

SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY

ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE Society held its last meeting for the session on Thursday the 16th.—Francis Baily, Esq., Vice President and Treasurer, in the chair.

Moses Montefiore, Esq. was elected a Fellow. The following papers were announced:—viz.

1. Researches on the Tides: sixth series. On the results of an extensive system of Tide Observations made on the coasts of Europe and America in June 1835; by the Rev. William Whewell.

2. On the Tides at the Port of London; by J. W. Lubbock, Esq.; being the Bakerian Lecture for the present year.

3. Discussion of the Magnetical Observations made by Capt. Back, R.N., during his late Arctic Expedition; by Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq. Part II. On the Intensity of the Magnetic Force.

4. On the powers on which the functions of Life in the more perfect Animals depend, and on the manner in which they are assisted in the production of their more complicated results; by A. P. W. Philip, M.D.

5. On the Respiration of Insects; by George Newport, Esq. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S.

6. Démonstration de l'égalité à deux droites de la somme des angles d'un triangle quelconque, indépendamment de la théorie des parallèles, et de la considération de l'infini; par M. Paulet, de Genève. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S.

7. Du Son, et de l'Electricité. Prize Essay for the Royal Medal.

8. An experimental inquiry into the modes of Warming and Ventilating Apartments; by Andrew Ure, M.D.

9. Experimental researches into the Physiology of the Human Voice; by John Bishop, Esq. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S.

10. Plan et Essai d'un nouveau Catalogue Sédéral, &c.; par M. le Professeur Bianchi, Directeur de l'Observatoire de Modène. Prize Essay for the Royal Medal.

11. Scoperta della causa fisica del moto. Prize Essay for the Royal Medal.

12. A new theory of the constitution and mode of propagation of Waves on the surface of Fluids; by H. J. Dyer, Esq. Communicated by Edward Turner, M.D.

13. On the composition and decomposition of Mineral Waters; by the Rev. George Cooke, L.L.B. Communicated by J. G. Children, Esq. Sec. R.S.

14. Inquiries concerning the elementary laws of Electricity: second series; by W. Snow Harris, Esq.

15. Physiological remarks on several Muscles of the upper extremity; by F. O. Ward, Esq. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S.

16. On the application of a new principle in the construction of Voltaic Batteries, by means of which an equally powerful current may be sustained for any period required; with a description of a sustaining battery, recently exhibited at the Royal Institution; by Frederick W. Mullins, Esq., M.P. Communicated by N. A. Vigors, Esq.

17. An experimental inquiry into the relative merits of Magnetic Electrical Machines and Voltaic Batteries, as implements of philosophical research; by William Sturgeon, Esq. Lecturer on Natural and Experimental Philosophy at the Hon. East India Company's Military Academy at Addiscombe. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S.

18. A Comparison of the late Imperial Standard Troy Pound Weight, with a Platina copy of the same, and with the French Kilogramme; communicated in a letter from Professor Schumacher, Foreign Member of the Royal Society, to Francis Baily, Esq., V.P. and Treasurer R.S.

19. An experimental inquiry into what takes place during the vinous, acetous, and the different putrefactive fermentations of dissolved vegetable matter, and an examination of some of its products; by Robert Rigg, Esq. Communicated by P. M. Roget, M.D., Sec. R.S.

20. On the Chemical Changes occurring in Seeds during their germination; by the same.

The following letter, addressed to F. Baily, Esq., V.P.R.S., was read from the chair:—

" Kensington Palace, June 16.

" Gentlemen,—I have received the commands of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex to communicate to the Members of the Royal Society, the result of the operation which was performed by Mr. Alexander, on Friday last, upon His Royal Highness's eyes. The cataracts were removed under the most favourable circumstances; the bandages were taken off on Tuesday morning, and through the blessing of Providence, His Royal Highness is now able to see distinctly with both eyes. Trusting in God's continued mercy, His Royal Highness looks with confidence to the complete restoration of his sight; and he thus anticipates with pleasure the arrival of the 30th of next November, when His Royal Highness may be enabled again to take the chair at the Anniversary Meeting of the Society, and to discharge the duties which devolve on the President, especially

those of distributing the various prizes awarded in the course of the year.

" I have the honour to remain,

" Gentlemen, yours most faithfully,

" GEORGE ADAM BROWNE."

The Society then adjourned over the long vacation, to meet again on the 17th of November next.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

June 9.—Colonel Leake, in the chair.

Mr. Hamilton read a narrative of a journey from Constantinople to Smyrna, in the months of March and April, in the present year, by his son, Mr. T. W. J. Hamilton. It contained the result of an examination of various ancient sites, and other objects of interest on this unfrequented route, many of them little known; particularly the extensive ruins of Hadriani and Agani, on the Rhyndacus—the volcanic regions of the Katakekaumena—the picturesque remains of Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia—and the beautiful valley of the Hermus, or Sarabat. The attention of the intelligent traveller was, however, chiefly directed to the numerous ancient inscriptions, which he met with; of these, five of the most interesting copied by him were appended to the narrative, and, in addition to his own descriptions, were accompanied with remarks by Colonel Leake.

The first inscription was from a block of marble, enclosed in a wall close to the village of Tjardér Hisar (Azani). It is a fragment of an epistle from the Emperor Nero, to Menophilus of Azani, who had sent his son to the Emperor, at Rome, on an affair, which the imperfect state of the document renders it difficult to understand. This inscription is valuable, as not being among the collections which Major Keppel made at Azani, and as being of an earlier period.

The second and third inscriptions were copied from the wall of the mosque at Tjorek Kioui, but were brought from Ahat Kioui, which is determined by the discovery of these inscriptions to have been Trajanopolis. The former is a dedication to the Emperor Hadrian, by the city of the Trajanopolite; the latter, a dedication to the joint Emperors, Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus, by the city, without any insertion of its name. This inscription seems to bear the date 251 (SNA), which does not agree with any known epoch of the Greeks. But if we suppose the number to have been 51, it will perfectly accord with the date of the foundation of the city, or of its renovation, under the name of Trajanopolis—supposing this event to have occurred during the five years (from A.D. 112 to 117), which Trajan passed in Asia. The name of Trajanopolis of Phrygia occurs in the catalogue of Ptolemy, between those of Apollonia on the Rhyndacus, and Alydda. The discovery of this city is important, not only in itself, but as auxiliary to the further arrangement of the ancient names, in this part of Asia Minor.

Not less so is the position of Blaundus (now Sulimani), determined by the next inscription, which was found at Gobek, but had been brought thither, apparently, from Sulimani, the nearest ancient site: it likewise enables us to fix that of Ancyra of Phrygia, which, according to Strabo, was not far from Blaundus. It corrects also Mr. Arundell's supposition, that the ruins among which the inscription was found are those of Clanudda, and justifies that more southerly position of Clanudda, which results from its having stood on the road leading from Cotyæum to Philadelpia. We learn from the inscription of Gobek, that Blaundus was a Macedonian colony. There may be some doubt, whether the *Βλαυανδῶς* of Ptolemy was the same or a different place. Another proof of the situation of Blaundus the writer derived from the coins he procured on the spot. Of eight coins of Greek cities, bought there, five were of Blaundus; the remaining three being of Sardis, Tripolis ad Meandrum, and Sebaste. He was very successful in his inquiries after coins.

The last of the five inscriptions was found at Sebaste (Seghiler).

Sebaste of Phrygia is unknown, except from its coins, which are of Julia Donna, Caracalla, Geta, and Gordian. Sebaste and Trajanopolis, like many other Asiatic cities which flourished under the Roman empire, enjoyed a popular municipality, and

an assembly for religious concerns, as we find by the words *δημος* and *ἱερα συνέλευσις*, on their coins or inscriptions. These two cities probably resembled each other also, in having been renovations, in Roman times, upon the sites of some towns which had fallen to decay, and of which the more ancient names are unknown. Sebaste we may conjecture to have assumed that appellation in the reign of Augustus, about the same time as Sebastia and Sebastopolis. The inscription has every appearance of being of the first century, or of the beginning of the second.

A luminous sketch of the geology of the Katakekaumena concluded this interesting narrative.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

June 21.—Some explanatory notes relating to several species of vine, lately introduced into this country from the Deccan, and presented to the Society by Col. Sykes, were read. The exhibition comprised some plants of great beauty, independent of the collections of roses, the varieties of which were very numerous, from the Society's garden, and from Mr. S. Hooker, of Brenchley. The latter were of such excellence as to fully merit the large silver medal, which was adjudged for them. Mrs. Lawrence obtained a Knightian medal for the collection of greenhouse plants, exhibited by her, consisting principally of very fine Ericas. Banksian medals were also bestowed for Spanish Irises from Mr. Salter, of Shepherd's Bush; for seedling and black Hamburg grapes from Mr. R. Buck, of Blackheath; and for a plant of *Echites suberecta* from Mr. Glenny. The names of the successful exhibitors at the garden meeting, on the 11th inst. were announced.

A special general meeting of the Fellows having been convened, to take place on the conclusion of the ordinary business at the meeting this day, the forms prescribed by the Society's charter were observed for the purpose of making an addition to the Bye-laws.

Lady Catherine Cavendish, the Hon. G. Dawson Damer, and five other gentlemen, were elected Fellows.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Geographical Society.....Nine, P.M.
TUES. Zoological Society (*Scient. business*) & p. Eight.
MEDICO-BOTANICAL Society.....Eight.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.

This Evening, there will be no performance.

On Monday, THE MAID OF ARTOIS.
Tuesday, LOVE IN A COTTAGE; THE CABIN BOY; and THE LOAN OF A LOVER.
Wednesday, THE MAID OF ARTOIS.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

This Evening, THE FARMER'S BOY; THE MIDDY SHORE; MY FELLOW CLERK; and MATTEO FALCONE.

SIGNOR GIUBILEI'S MORNING CONCERT, in the Opera Concert Room, on TUESDAY, July 5th. Performers: Messrs Malibran de Beriot, Gialletta Gris, Caradori Allan, Degli Antoni, Parigiani, H. R. Bishop, Assandri, Seguin, and De Angeli. Signori Rubini, Ivanoff, Tamburini, Lablache, F. Lablache, Winter, Begrez, De Val, Maroni, Berettoni, Giubilei, A. Giubilei, and Messrs. Balle, Seguin, Bennett; M. Ole Ball, Mr. Moncheles, Mr. Bocha, and Signor Fuzzi, will each play Fantasia. Selections from the following popular Operas will be performed, viz. The Huguonots, The Maid of Artois, I Briganti, and a Vocal piece of great interest. Boxes and Stalls to be had only of Signor Giubilei, Fenton-street, Haymarket; Mori & Co.; and Cramer & Co. Tickets and Programmes at all the Music shops.

KING'S THEATRE.—Since our last report, Laporte has taken his benefit, with 'I Puritani,' 'La Prova,' a new ballet, in one act,—and a crowded house. 'Anna Bolena' has been performed twice; and, on Thursday, in place of 'I Briganti,' which is not ready, 'Don Giovanni' was given, to a very full house. The carelessness with which the operas have been prepared and performed this year, was sure to be doubly felt in one requiring so many rehearsals and such close attention as 'Don Giovanni.' It was grievous to hear so many good singers producing so little effect in such music; though nothing could be more perfect, as *separate parts*, than Tamburini's *Don Giovanni*, and Lablache's *Leporello*. Gris was something languid in *Donna Anna*. Mademoiselle Assandri sang the charming music of *Zerlina's* part very nicely; but Signor Galli was thrust into the part of *Masetto*—a promotion most disastrous to the well-doing of any music in which he had to share. The finale to the first act, too, was completely ruined, by the time at which all its moderate movements (save the *terzett*, 'Protegga, O giusto cielo,') were taken;

and we must ask Signor Costa, by what authority he has added cymbal parts to the final *allegro* of this glorious composition, as well as to the overture? Mozart's force and majesty do not lie in noise, and it is fruitless to try to make him go down by tricking him out in the costume of the day. From the number of the *encores*, and the humour of the house, we are sure that, were this opera only given as it might be, were the present *corps* and chorus properly trained, and the music performed in German, and not Italian or French time,—it would hit the taste of the town, which is increasingly seeking for what is good and genuine in music.

COVENT GARDEN.—This house closed for the season on Wednesday. Such a season, in point of management, we never looked upon before, and, we most sincerely trust, never shall again. It has been conspicuous for a greater number of failures than ever were experienced in any one season at any one theatre in our remembrance, and for some comparatively successful pieces so little superior to those which failed, that one could not but wonder what saved them from a similar fate. We heartily approve of the reduction of prices, if the drama does not fall with them; but, when we find that an inferior class of actors—an inferior class of dramas—and a tawdry, cheap, and trumpery style of dress and decoration, are the heavy penalties levied on us, in lieu of the slight tax which is taken off, we must hold the loss to be greater than the gain, and the balance to be against the nominal reduction. Most of the self-styled *entertainments* produced here during the past season would have been dear at any price. We trust, however, that the management sees its error, and will endeavour to amend. It has prepared for itself a fine chance, for it will start next time with the most moderate reputation a national theatre ever enjoyed. It would seem, that Mrs. Glover, Mr. Macready, and Mr. Farren, are all engaged for next season. This looks like improvement; let corresponding efforts be made in all the other departments—let the scrubbing-brush and the paint-brush go to work instantly—let the theatre come into court with clean hands, and we shall be among the first to acknowledge the improvements, and hold them up to public attention and patronage.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.—Another new, and very cleverly written, drama, from the pen of Mr. Bernard, is being acted here, with well-deserved applause. We are too late for a full notice of it, but it is well worth seeing. Its title is 'The Farmer's Story.'

MISCELLANEA

British Medals.—A correspondent observes, "I regret to find, that you object to any pecuniary encouragement, by the government, of Mr. Tilt's undertaking to engrave the British medals. You assume that the *Trésor de Numismatique* has succeeded without such support. But this is not the case; a company was formed about three or four years since at Paris, and about 7000*l.* was subscribed for the purpose of putting in practice the process of M. Collas. The *Trésor de Numismatique* was commenced, but the number of those who took the work was so small, that it must have been abandoned, had not the royal family and government of France patronized the undertaking by subscribing for a very large number of copies, the value of which has already amounted to many thousand pounds!" He then proceeds to argue, that the sale of a similar work in England would be comparatively limited, and that no bookseller would undertake so expensive a publication, without the pecuniary support of the government. Now, we heartily wish well to the projected work, undertake it who may; but we have a great horror of jobs, and do not see clearly the force of our correspondent's reasoning. The company referred to was not established, or the 7000*l.* subscribed, as might be inferred, for the patriotic purpose of putting in practice the process of M. Collas, except in so far as the process would put money into the pockets of the subscribers; the company was, and is, we believe, a mere trading company. Nor are we convinced that the small number of subscribers, assuming the fact, to the *Trésor Numismatique*, can fairly be urged in proof of the hazards of the speculation. The com-

pany acted injudiciously, and hurried out so many works, that public opinion was distracted, and public patronage proportionably divided. Nor do we think that the speculation is of such magnitude, that our booksellers would fear to engage in it. The process of M. Collas is remarkably cheap, not an eighth or tenth the cost of engravings on steel, and we cannot believe that the sale would be very limited; the plates in themselves are beautiful; the work would have a national character and national interest, and be equally suited to the library shelves and the drawing-room table. We would not however object to government taking an agreed number of copies; of course not to be brought into the market, or so distributed as to occupy the field against the projectors; but to be presented hereafter as a national work to foreign ambassadors and others, in lieu of gold snuff-boxes and like trinkets.

Donium, a New Metal.—This name (from *Aberdonia*, the Latin name for Aberdeen) has been given to a new metal discovered in Dr. Thomson's laboratory at Glasgow, by Mr. Thomas Richardson, one of Dr. Thomson's pupils. It exists in a mineral called *Davidsonite*, from the granite quarry of Rubislaw, near Aberdeen, and approaches in its chemical properties to *Aluminium*. The oxide of Donium, in which state it occurs native, may be distinguished from the alkaline and earthy bases, and from several of the metallic ones, by the green precipitate which it gives with sulpho-hydrate of ammonia; while its solubility in the caustic alkalis and in carbonate of ammonia, the light brown precipitate thrown down by sulphuretted hydrogen, are amply sufficient to distinguish it from all the others. Donium combines in two proportions with oxygen; the buff oxide consisting of Donium 94.89+oxygen 5.11, and the white containing 83.66 metal+16.34 oxygen. Since the publication of Mr. Richardson's paper, descriptive of the substance, in the 'Records of General Science' for the present month, Dr. Boase, of Penzance, has announced that he has been examining for some time a new oxide, which turns out to be identical with that of *Donium*. It is a subject of no small pride to Great Britain, to consider, that, of the 55 simple substances which are now ascertained to constitute the material world, 22 have been discovered in this country, while of 45 of these simple substances which are termed metallic bases, 17 have been brought to light by our countrymen. We may soon expect a complete account of Donium and its compounds from Dr. Thomson of Glasgow, a task for which no living chemist is better qualified.

Receipts and Payments of the British Museum from Christmas 1834 to Christmas 1835, extracted from the annual account presented to Parliament in 1836:—

I. RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, December 26, 1834	248	3	3½
Fourth Instalment of Parliamentary Grant for 1834-5	4,254	5	0
Parliamentary Grant for 1835-6	£17,706		
Fourth Instalment for Quarter ending Lady-day 1836, not received	4,440		
One Year's Dividends on 30,000 <i>l.</i> Reduced Annuities	900	0	0
One Year's Dividends on 12,972 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> Three per Cent. Consols, bequeathed by the late Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	380	15	8
Rent of a real Estate also bequeathed by the said Earl of Bridgewater, for purposes named in his Lordship's Will	26	0	5
Cash received by the Sale of the Synopsis Cash by the Sale of other Museum Publications	120	6	0
Balance of Imprest to Mr. Baber returned, not having been expended	0	6	8
	£19,003	8	0½

The late Earl of Bridgewater (in the year 1829) bequeathed to the Museum sixty-seven volumes of MSS. and ninety-six charters; seven thousand pounds sterling, the interest of which was to pay the salary of a special Librarian, not yet appointed; five thousand pounds for the purchase of MSS., the interest of which has only been hitherto applied; and his Lordship's estate in the parish of Whitchurch-cum-Marbury, with the seats, tithings, and pews, in the parish of Whitchurch. His Lordship also bequeaths all other his real estates, with certain exceptions, to the Museum, but we are not aware that the Trustees have been put into possession of any other real estates than that at Whitchurch.

II. PAYMENTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of Officers of the old Establishment	4,400	0	0
Salaries of Assistants	1,254	17	0
Salaries and Wages of Attendants and Servants	3,278	8	0
Salaries of Librarians for the King's Library	740	0	0
Salaries of Officers for the Banksian Collections	500	0	0
Attendants on Stoves, and Labourers	198	5	0
Superannuaries employed on Oriental Manuscripts, on Greek Papyri, and in Indexing Minutes	90	14	0
Superannuaries employed on various Catalogues of Printed Books	620	4	0
[What Catalogues are these? Report speaks only of an Alphabetical one for the use of the Reading Room.]			
Rent, Rates, and Taxes	198	9	7
Coals, Coke, and Faggots	462	6	0
Candles and Gas Light Company	86	11	8
Incidents for sundry Articles of Domestic Use, &c.	236	17	4½
Repairs, fitting up Shelves, &c. not paid by the Board of Works	371	14	1
Stationery	180	80	6
Binding of Books and Manuscripts and Portfolios and unrolling and framing Papyri	963	5	6
Purchase of Manuscripts	540	2	9
Purchase of Manuscripts pursuant to the Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater	3	19	3
Purchase of Printed Books	1,009	15	8
Purchase of Minerals and Fossil Remains	450	15	0
Purchase of Zoological Specimens	109	14	0
Cabinets, Spirits of Wine, &c. for preserving the Mineralogical and Zoological Collections	288	8	4
Purchase of specimens to continue Sir J. Banks's Botanical Collections	11	17	9
Purchase of Coins, Medals, and Antiquities	407	13	0
Purchase of Prints and Engravings	372	0	6
Printing and stitching Synopsis	313	13	6
Printing List of Additions, Tickets, Rules, &c.	87	7	6
Printing Catalogues of Manuscripts	155	19	0
[The Catalogues of the MSS. are printed in folio, and are very expensive; each Collection having its Catalogue. There should be a classed Catalogue of all the MSS., and it should be published in octavo in parts.]			
Printing Description of Ancient Marbles	153	13	0
Drawings from Ancient Marbles	170	11	0
Engravings from Ancient Marbles	212	11	0
[These three items are on account of the 'Gallery of Antiquities,' the publication of which has already cost many thousands, without any adequate return. This work should not be continued by the Museum, but intrusted to individual enterprise, sanctioned and supported by the Government.]			
Drawings and Engravings of Egyptian Inscriptions	16	16	0
Law Expenses	31	13	10
Total	£19,076	4	6½

	£.	s.	d.
Balance of Receipts	19,003	8	0½
Payments	19,076	4	6½
Surplus in hand	£ 527	3	6

Institutions for the Encouragement of Science and Literature at Vienna.—These consist of the Imperial Museum of Antiquities, Medals and Coins, including the Egyptian collections; the Museum of Natural History; the Museum of objects specially interesting to the students of history, and the arts; the Museum of Arts and Manufactures, and different collections belonging to the University, the Theresian and Chirurgical Academy. All are gratuitously accessible to the public; but certain days and hours are set apart for scientific persons who wish to examine the different collections more minutely than they are enabled to do on public days. Besides the Imperial Library already noticed, there is the University Library, which possesses 100,000 volumes. The fine private library of the Emperor, an heir-loom in the Imperial family, is also accessible to the public. Free admission is given to every person, without any previous application, and no instances have occurred of books being purloined. Sumptuous and costly works are not put into the hands of the idle and curious, but are only delivered to those who, after previous inquiry, it is presumed, do not visit the library for the sole purpose of looking at pictures.

* See Athenæum, p. 349.

[ADVERTISEMENT].—The next volume of SACRED CLASSICS will contain an Essay on Hebrew Poetry, from the pen of MR. JAMES MONTGOMERY, introductory to 'Home's Commentary on the Psalms.' The volume will be also further enriched by a Memoir of the Author by his friend, the late Rev. W. JONES, of Nayland.

TO CORRESPONDENTS

Staines—*Μαθητις*—W. received.

We are obliged to T. N. F., but decline. The publisher begs to announce, that he has purchased a copy of the *Athenæum*, from Nov. to the end of 1835, which may be had by application, or through any bookseller. He is still willing to give 1*s.* each for Nos. 107, 108, 109, 160, or to buy the volumes for 1828 and 1829.

ADVERTISEMENT

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

PROFESSOR WHEATSTONE will deliver
his LECTURE on the VELOCITY of ELECTRICITY,
on FRIDAY, the 1st JULY, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon
precisely.
June 29, 1836.

W. OTTER, M.A. Principal.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The Rev. R. J. BRYCE, L.L.D., Principal of the Belfast Academy, will deliver a Course of TWELVE LECTURES on the SCIENCE of EDUCATION, under the sanction of the Council of the University. The First Lecture will be given on FRIDAY, the 1st of July, at 3 o'clock, p.m., and the Course will be continued on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at the same hour.

The object of these Lectures, as detailed by Dr. Bryce in his Prospectus, is to reduce the Art of Teaching and governing Children to fixed general principles; i.e. to construct a Science of Education founded in the Philosophy of the Human Mind, as the Science of Medicine is founded on Physiology.

Ladies will be admitted to these Lectures.
Ticket for one person, Half a Guinea; Family Ticket, admitting three persons, One Guinea.

Tickets and a Prospectus may be obtained at the Office of the University; and from the following Booksellers:—Calkin & Budd, 118, Pall Mall; Ebers & Co., 27, Old Broad-street; J. Nisbett, 21, Berners-street; Rowe & Varty, 31, Strand; Jennings & Co., 62, Cheapside; Cowie & Co., 60, Cheapside; Westley & Davis, Stationers-court, Ludgate-hill.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
HENRY MALDEN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

16th June, 1836.

LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF EDUCATION.

A COURSE OF NINE LECTURES on the
SCIENCE of EDUCATION, will be delivered in the West End of London, by the Rev. R. J. BRYCE, L.L.D., Principal of the Belfast Academy, commencing on TUESDAY, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and continuing on every Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, till the Course be finished. The Lecture Room will be specified on the Tickets.

The object of these Lectures is to supply what the most eminent philosophers of modern times have regarded as a great desideratum, namely, a Science of Education founded on mental Philosophy, as the Science of Medicine is founded on Anatomy. Precise and comprehensive rules will be given for communicating all the different kinds of knowledge required from infancy to maturity, and for managing all varieties of dispositions. Dr. Bryce delivered an abridged Course in London last season, of which the first Lecture was reported in the *Athenæum* of the 11th of July. He now returns at the earnest request of his former auditors, embracing many persons highly distinguished for their rank and talents, and who have voted more fully.

The attendance of Ladies is invited, and the Lectures will be found of great practical importance to Parents and Teachers, and highly interesting to those who are concerned for education as an object of philanthropy and patriotism.

Ticket for the Course, admitting one person, Half-a-Guinea; Family Ticket, admitting three persons, One Guinea.

Each person engaged to attend the Course, may bring a friend to the first lecture.
Tickets and a Prospectus may be had of Messrs. Calkin & Budd, Booksellers to the King, 118, Pall Mall; Ebers & Co., 27, Old Broad-street; J. Nisbett, 21, Berners-street; Rowe & Varty, 31, Strand; Jennings & Co., 62, Cheapside; Cowie & Co., 60, Cheapside; and Westley & Davis, Stationers-court.

A similar Course will be given at the University of London.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

THE NEXT MEETING will be held at BRISTOL during the Week commencing on MONDAY, August 22nd.

The Members of the General Committee will assemble on the preceding Saturday.

By Order of the Council.

JAMES VATES, Secretary to the Council.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer.

CONTINENT.—PARIS.—MESSRS. LOUIS

DE PORQUET & COOPER, Booksellers, send Paris once a week to the Continent, and have Boarding-houses, either in Paris, Brussels, Calais, Dieppe, with whom they are in daily correspondence, and whose prospectuses may be had, free of expense, between the hours of Ten and Four, at their house, 11, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

TO HEADS OF SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN likely to be in want of either Governesses or Assistants, natives of England, or Foreigners, and particularly French, after the Vacations, are respectfully invited to forward immediately, (post free,) the particulars, as to qualifications, age, salary, &c. in order that their several applications may not suffer delay. F. de Porquet & Cooper, 11, Tavistock-street, Covent-garden.

THE PERUSAL OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PROPRIETORS of the BRITISH and FOREIGN PUBLIC LIBRARY, Conduit-street, Hanover-square, have the honour to inform the Nobility and Gentry, that the perusal of all NEW BOOKS may be obtained in town or country immediately on publication, and in any quantity, on a moderate yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly subscription.

An immense stock of English, French, Italian, and German books are kept exclusively for the use of subscribers to the Library, who also partake of the advantages peculiar to this establishment, from its connexion with an extensive publishing business, chiefly devoted to the productions of the most popular writers, and with which the Library is liberally supplied. Families resident in the same neighbourhood may unite in a single subscription, and Book Clubs are also supplied on advantageous terms.

Applications for Terms and Catalogue (post paid) to Messrs. Saunders & Otley, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

PROMOTER LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, 9, CHATHAM-PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

Wm. Goodenough Hayter, Esq. Robert Palk, Esq.
Charles Johnston, Esq. William Unwin Sims, Esq.
John Towgood Kemble, Esq. Samuel Smith, Esq.
John G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. Le Marchant Thomas, Esq.
F.R.S.

John Deacon Esq., John G. Shaw Lefevre, Esq. F.R.S.,
William Unwin Sims, Esq.

The Premiums of this Office have been computed to afford the public the advantages of Life Assurance upon low and secure terms. Officers in the Army and Navy when in active service, or Persons afflicted, or who are going to reside in tropical or other hazardous climates, are assured at adequate rates.

Assurers may contract to pay their Premiums in any way most suitable to their circumstances or convenience. Every facility is given for the completion of Assurances. Prospectuses and all requisite information may be obtained at the Office.
M. SAWARD, Secretary.

Sales by Auction.

SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
By Messrs. SOUTHGATE & SON, their Weekly Sale Rooms,
22, Fleet-street, THIS DAY, MONDAY, and TUESDAY;
including

THE REMAINING PORTION of the
LIBRARY of
The late RICHARD MULLMAN TRENCH CHISWELL, Esq.;

Also the FOREIGN and MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARY of a
GENTLEMAN
Among which are,

IN FOLIO.—Bloomfield's Norfolk, 5 vols.—Chaucer's Hertfordshire—Hutchins' Dorset, 2 vols.—Nash's Worcester, 2 vols.—Rudder's Gloucester—Galerie de Florence—Collins on Barons—Shakespeare's Works, 4th edit.—Dapin's Ecclesiastical History, 7 vols.—IN QUARTO: Collinson's Somerset, 3 vols.—Snelling on Coins—Brand's Popular Antiquities, 2 vols.—Grose's Armour—Grose's Military Antiquities, 2 vols.—Cudworth's Intellectual System, 2 vols.—Todd's Johnson, 3 vols.—Crabb's Historical Dictionary, 2 vols.—Crabb's Technological Dictionary, 2 vols.—Sackville's Bible, 3 vols.—AND IN OCTAVO: The Pantologia, 12 vols.—Sir W. Scott's Novels, 33 vols.—Bell's British Theatre, in parts—Home's Introduction, 4 vols.—Dr. Parr's Works, in parts—Hooker's Works, 3 vols.—The Bridgewater Treatises—Lowndes' Bibliographer's Manual, 4 vols.—Barr's Buffon, 15 vols.—Buffon, in French, 31 vols.—London's Encyclopædia of Plants—London's Encyclopædia of Architecture—Various Modern Works on Zoology, Entomology, Conchology, Botany, &c.—The Works of Gibbon, Hume, Smollett, Rollin, Russell, Mitford, Henry, Hallam, Calmet, Johnson, Goldsmith, Burns, Byron, Moore, Irving, Batty, &c.

Also a few Greek and Latin MSS. and a few other MSS.

FRENCH, ITALIAN, and GERMAN LITERATURE;
UNIQUE COLLECTION of AUTOGRAPH
LETTERS

OF EMINENT MUSICAL COMPOSERS, PER-
FORMERS, and VOCALISTS;
SPANISH MAHOAGANY DESK, TELESCOPE, PAIR of
12-INCH GLOBES, &c.

May be viewed, and Catalogues (price 1s.) had at the Rooms.

On THURSDAY, June 30, and following days,
COLLECTION of PRINTS and DRAWINGS,
Including Proofs and fine Impressions of various
Works of Modern Artists—Prints after the most celebrated
Old Masters—Original Etchings of Dutch, Flemish, and Italian
Painters, &c.—Drawings by Antonio, De Vos, Zuchero, Savary,
Guido, Ribet, Marat, Cassaigne, Poussin, Swart, Rottenhamer,
Bloemart, &c.—FINE PAINTINGS: Moonlight Scene, by
Pether—Cattle, by Town; &c.

May be viewed, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

On FRIDAY, July 5,
THE STOCK, COPPERS, and COPYRIGHTS,
(On Terms of Credit.)

Of the valuable and highly-illustrated Works
by Mr. JOSEPH SKELTON; viz.

Oxonia Antiqua Restaurata, consisting of 170
Engravings of Ancient Colleges and Buildings in Oxford, with
descriptive Letter-press, 2 vols. 4to.—Illustrations of the Anti-

quities of Oxford, with 160 Plates, 4to.—Illustrations of
Ancient Arms and Armour, numerous Plates, with Descriptions
by Dr. Meyrick, 2 vols. folio.—Pietas Oxoniensis, a Biographical
and Literary Account of the Founders of the Colleges and eminent
Men of Oxford, 25 Plates, 4to.; &c.

By order of the Trustees of Mr. J. SKELTON, late of Oxford,
Catalogues will be forwarded to those Gentlemen who will
favour Messrs. Southgate & Son with their orders.

* * * Money advanced upon Duplicate Portions of Booksellers'
Stock, upon Libraries, Literary Property in general, Prints,
Paintings, &c. All Accounts promptly settled.

July 1st will be published, price 2s. Part 3 of
SYRIA, the HOLY LAND, ASIA MINOR,
&c. ILLUSTRATED, containing Antioch, on the approach
from Suedadeh—Beteddin, Palace of the Prince of the Druses—
Scene on the River Orontes, near Suedadeh—Tripoli.

A very beautiful series of views in Syria, and the Holy Land;
they reflect great credit on the state of art in this country.

Letter from the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. M.P. (May 7.)
Also, price 1s. 6d. a set, with their orders.

Chester, Derby, Nottingham, &c. &c. Illustrated;
containing 5 Engravings, from Drawings by Thomas Allom.
London: Fisher, Son, & Co.

NEW WORKS.
Just published by
RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,
(PUBLISHER IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.)

POSTHUMOUS MEMOIRS of HIS OWN
TIME;
By Sir NATHANIEL WM. WRAXALL, Bart.

Now first published.
Including Original Anecdotes of the most distinguished Political
and Literary Personages, Wits, and Beauties of the latter part
of the Reign of George III. and of the Regency.

IN 3 vols. post 8vo.
EXCURSION IN SWITZERLAND.
By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq.

Author of 'The Pilot,' 'The Spy,' &c.
IN 2 vols. post 8vo.

RECOLLECTIONS of AN ARTILLERY OFFICER;
OR, SCENES AND ADVENTURES
IN IRELAND, AMERICA, FLANDERS, AND FRANCE.
By BENSON EARLE HILL, Esq.

In Monthly Parts, price 6s. each. (to be completed in Five Parts.)
Part I. embellished with Portraits of Lord Howe and Lord
Duncan, was published on the 1st of June.

JAMES'S NAVAL HISTORY of GREAT BRITAIN.
Revised and Illustrated with Anecdotes and Notes.
And a Continuation of the History to the present
Time.

By Captain CHAMBER, R.N.
* * * Numerous Portraits and Plans of Battles will also be given
with the succeeding Parts.

IN 2 vols. post 8vo.
SPAIN REVISITED.
By the Author of 'A Year in Spain,' &c.

ALSO, JUST READY,
IN 2 vols. post 8vo. with Illustrations,
IMPRESSIONS OF A YOUNG MAN OF LETTERS.
By Count EDOUARD DE MELFORT.

NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHORESS OF 'MOTHERS AND DAUGHTERS.'

Just ready, in 3 vols. post 8vo.

FEMALE DOMINATION.

By the Authoress of 'Mothers and Daughters.'
Henry Colburn, 15, Great Marlborough-street.

Just ready, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

DIARY of a DÉSÉNUYÉE.

'L'expérience du monde brise le cœur, ou le bronze.'—
CHAMPELLE.

Henry Colburn, 15, Great Marlborough-street.

This day is published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price One Guinea.

THE COTTON-MANUFACTURE of GREAT

BRITAIN SYSTEMATICALLY INVESTIGATED,
and illustrated by 150 Original Figures, engraved in Wood and Steel;
with an Introductory View of its Comparative State in Foreign
Countries, chiefly drawn from Personal Survey.

By ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

Also, by the same Author,
The Philosophy of Manufactures; or, an Exposition
of the Scientific, Moral, and Commercial Economy of the
Factory System, 2nd edition, corrected. With Woodcuts and
Steel Plates. Post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

London: Charles Knight & Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

This day is published, fcap. 8vo. price 1s.
THE BOOK of TABLE-TALK, Vol. 1., forming
part of the 'Library of Anecdote and Table-Talk.'

'I love anecdotes. I fancy mankind may come, in time, to
write all apophorically, except in narrative; grow weary of
preparation, and connexion, and illustration, and all those arts
by which a book is made. If a man is to wait till he weaves
anecdotes into a system, we may be long in getting them, and
get but few in comparison of what we might get.'—Dr. Johnson
(Boswell's Tour).

London: Charles Knight & Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

This day is published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. with numerous
Woodcuts, price One Guinea.

PALEY'S NATURAL THEOLOGY, with
ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES, by HENRY LORD BROUGHAM,
F.R.S., and Member of the National Institute of France, and
SIR CHARLES BELL, K.G.H., F.R.S., L. and E., Professor
of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, formerly of the
Council, and Professor of Anatomy in the Royal College of
Surgeons, London, &c. &c.

To which are added, Supplementary Dissertations, by Sir
Charles Bell. In post 8vo. price 8s.

Also a New Edition, being the Fourth, of
A Discourse of Natural Theology; showing the
Nature of the Evidence and the Advantages of the Study. By
Henry Lord Brougham, F.R.S., and Member of the National
Institute of France.

London: Charles Knight & Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

Under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of
Useful Knowledge.

This day is published, in 3 vols. post 8vo. illustrated with Wood-

cuts, price One Guinea.
THE CHINESE: a General Description of the
Empire of China and its Inhabitants. By JOHN FRANCIS
DAVIS, Esq. F.R.S., late His Majesty's Chief Superintendent in
China.

London: Charles Knight & Co., 22, Ludgate-street.

CORRECTED TO THE PRESENT TIME.
Folded in half, half-bound in russet.....£ 9 9
Full size, half-bound in russet.....10 0

NEW GENERAL ATLAS of FIFTY-THREE
MAPS, on elephant drawing-paper, with the Boundaries
carefully coloured. From entirely New Drawings, and en-

graved by SIDNEY DALL.
In royal 8vo. 21s. in cloth.

An Index of the Names in the above, with Re-

ferences to the Maps and to the Latitude and Longitude.
London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, & Longman.

NEW NOVELS,
By Mr. JAMES, Author of 'Darnley,' 'Richelieu,' &c.
ONE IN A THOUSAND;
OR, the DAYS of HENRI QUATRE.

'Undeniably the best of living historical romance writers.'—
Literary Gazette.

THE GIPSY.
LIFE and ADVENTURES of JOHN MARSTON HALL.

MARY of BURGUNDY.
London: Longman, Rees, Orme, & Co.

NEW WORKS,
Printed for Longman, Rees, Orme, & Co.
Mrs. Sandford's New Work.

ON FEMALE IMPROVEMENT.
By Mrs. JOHN SANDFORD,
Author of 'Woman in her Social and Domestic Character,' and
of 'Lives of Lady Jane Grey and Mrs. Col. Hutchinson.'

2 vols. 12mo. 12s. in cloth.

Major Sherer's New Novel.
THE BROKEN FORT;
A Story of the Civil War.

By the Author of 'A Story of a Life,' 'Recollections of the
Peninsula,' &c.
2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

Montgomery's Poetical Works.
A Complete Collected Edition of
JAMES MONTGOMERY'S POEMS.
3 vols. fcap. 18s. in cloth.

Mr. Henry Taylor's New Work.
THE STATE SMAN.
By HENRY TAYLOR, Esq.
Author of 'Philip van Artevelde.'

Fcp. 8vo. 6s. 6d. in boards.

The Hon. Arthur Trevor.
THE LIFE and TIMES of WILLIAM III.
King of England, and Stadtholder of Holland.

By the Hon. ARTHUR TREVOR, M.P. M.A. F.A.S. &c.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 25s.

The Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay.
MEMOIRS of SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.
By the Right Hon. THOMAS PEREGRINE COURTENAY.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, 35s.

Dr. John Davy.
MEMOIRS of SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.
By his Brother, Dr. JOHN DAVY.
2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait, &c. 25s.

RHINE-WYLD'S NEW MAP of the
RHINE.—From Rotterdam to Cologne, Coblenz, Mainz, Mannheim, and Schöck, showing every object interesting to the Tourist. Two sheets in a pocket case, price 8s.
MAPS of FRANCE, ITALY, and GERMANY; Guide Books and Itineraries of all kinds, are published and sold by James Wyld & Son, Charing-cross East, London.

FRASER for JULY, to be published on Thursday next, will commence a New Volume. A good opportunity is thus afforded for New Subscribers giving in their names to any respectable Bookseller in Town or Country. The July Number will contain some extremely interesting Papers, both Literary and Political; and the Portrait for the Month will be a very happy and characteristic Likeness of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, author of 'Ion.' The cost of this periodical is only Half-a-crown Monthly.

3, St. James's-square, June 24.
 On the 30th will appear
THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER
REVIEW, No. VI.—XLIX.
 Contents: 1. Sir John Walsk's Contemporary History—2. Quarterly Review on French Novels—3. Sierra Leone—4. Irish Poor Laws—5. Translations of Faust—6. Bribery and Corruption—7. Discoveries respecting Nebula—8. Designs for the New Houses of Parliament—9. Protestant Claims to Infallibility—10. William's Pencillings by the Way—11. Domestic Arrangements of the Poor—12. French Literature.
 Printed for John Macrone, St. James's-square.

Just completed, price 16s. bound in cloth,
THE COURT MAGAZINE
RELLE ASSEMBLEE.
 Vol. I. of the New Series, or Vol. VIII. of the Old.
 List of Embellishments:—
 1. Portrait of Right Hon. Lady Mary Vyner.
 2. Duchess of Richmond.
 3. Lady Emily Hesketh.
 4. Lady Cust.
 5. Hilary Countess Nelson.
 6. Right Hon. Lady Stanley, and the Hon. E. H. Stanley.
 7. View of Culzean Castle.
 8. The Life Boat.
 9. View of Mereworth Castle.

The Prospectus announcing the diminution of Price from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., published at the close of the last year, stated that, from time to time, a Song with Music composed by the Editor, should form part of the contents of the COURT MAGAZINE. The difficulty of finding a form of engraving to correspond with the page of the Magazine, has hitherto presented an obstacle to the accomplishment of this promise; but this obstacle is now overcome, and the ensuing number for July, being the First Number of the Ninth Volume, will contain a Song composed by the Editor. Edward Churton, Public Library, 36, Holles-street.

GEOLOGY.
 This day is published, in small 8vo. price 3s.
REMARKS on BISHOP SUMNER'S 'Appendix'
 to his Work entitled 'The Records of Creation.'
 By the Rev. R. FENNEL.
 "Men reflect little, read negligently, judge with precipitation, and receive opinions exactly as they do money, because they are current."
 Sold by H. Renshaw, 356, Strand; and J. Taylor, North-street, Brighton.

Just published,
THE VISIONARY.
 By LADY EMMELINE STUART WORTLEY.
 "It is full of freshness and feeling."—*Literary Gazette*.
 "It unfolds the inmost workings of a highly-gifted mind."—*Observer*.
 "Pages full of grace, feeling, and melody."—*Court Journal*.
 Longman & Co.

This day is published, in 1 vol. 4to. price 2s. 12s. 6d. in boards.
THE HISTORY of the GERMAN:
 Book I.—BARBARIC PERIOD.
 By THOMAS GREENWOOD, Esq. M.A., Barrister-at-Law, and Reader in History in the University of Durham.
 London: Longman, Rees, Orme, & Co.

This day is published, in 2 vols. post 8vo. price 24s. with numerous Woodcuts, from Original Designs.
THE GOSSIP WEEK.
 By the Author of 'Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine.'
 London: Longman & Co. Paternoster-row; and J. Rodwell, New Bond-street. Of whom may be had,
 Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine, &c. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

THE SEAT of the WAR in SPAIN.
 Just published, in 1 vol. post 8vo. illustrated.
THE COURT and CAMP of CARLOS;
 being the Result of a late Tour in the Basque Provinces, Parts of Catalonia, Arragon, Castile, and Estremadura.
 By MICHAEL BURKE HONAN, Esq.
 John Macrone, St. James's-square.

Dedicated, by permission, to the Rev. J. R. Major, A.M., Head Master of King's College School.
POPULAR GEOGRAPHY, designed as a Companion to Thomas's Library and Imperial School Atlases, and for the Use of Schools and Families.
 By ROWLAND BOND,
 Lecturer on Geography and Mathematics at the London Institution.

Numerous and valuable as are the writings on physical and political geography, it is presumed that no other work as limited in size, and professing the same ends, is in existence. Its objects are to point out the peculiarities of different regions, and all the varieties of terrestrial phenomena, to trace their causes and to exhibit their effect upon the natural productions of the earth and upon the human race, for the purpose of deducing existing appearances from general and invariable laws.
 Thomas's Library Atlas, containing 80 Maps, price 14s. plain; or 21s. coloured.
 Thomas's Imperial School Atlas, containing 44 Maps, price 12s. plain; or 15s. coloured.
 London: Joseph Thomas, 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

THE SUN NEWSPAPER.—TO ADVERTISERS.
 It will be seen by the following extract from the Stamp Office Returns, that THE SUN is now the Leading Evening Paper, in point of circulation, as the Lists for the Months of March and April last will show:—

Sun	136,000
Globe and Traveller	122,000
Courier	70,500
True Sun, and Weekly True Sun	58,500
Shipping Gazette	13,000

Sun Newspaper, 112, Strand.

This day is published, with Maps and other Illustrations, 8vo.
ATHENS and ATTICA:
 By the REV. CHRISTOPHER WORDSWORTH, M.A.
 Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cambridge; Head Master of Harrow School.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

This day is published, post 8vo. 6d.
LEGENDS of the CONQUEST of SPAIN.
 By the Author of 'The Sketch-Book.'

Lately, by the same Author,
A TOUR on the PRAIRIES.
 Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

ABBOTSFORD and NEWSTEAD.
 Post 8vo. 9s. 6d.

INDIAN SKETCHES;
 Or, a short Account of the PAWNEES and other TRIBES of AMERICAN INDIANS.
 By JOHN T. IRVING, Junr. 2 vols. post 8vo. 14s.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Albemarle-street.
WORKS on NATURAL HISTORY.
THE JOURNAL of a NATURALIST.
 Third Edition, crown 8vo. Plates and Woodcuts, 15s.

GLEANINGS in NATURAL HISTORY.
 By EDWARD JESSE, Esq.
 A New Edition, complete in 3 vols. post 8vo. 10s. 6d. each.

LYELL'S PRINCIPLES of GEOLOGY.
 Fourth and Cheaper Edition.
 4 vols. post 8vo. 16 Plates and 164 Woodcuts, 24s.

SIR HUMPHRY DAVY'S
SALMONIA; or, DAYS of FLY-FISHING.
 Third Edition. Small 8vo. 12s.

CONSOLATIONS in TRAVEL.
 Third Edition. Small 8vo. 6s.
HOOKER'S BOTANICAL MISCELLANY.
 Complete in 3 vols. 8vo. 12 Plates, 4, 14s. 6d. Single Numbers,
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Albemarle-street, June 10.
 Mr. MURRAY'S LIST of NEW BOOKS to be published in a few days.
AN INTRODUCTION to the LITERARY
HISTORY of XVIIth, XVIIIth, and XIXth CENTURIES.
 By HENRY HALLAM. Vol. I., to be completed in 3 vols. 8vo.

JOHNSONIANA.
 Miscellaneous Anecdotes and Sayings of Dr. Johnson, gathered from nearly a Hundred different Publications, not included in Boswell's, which are essential to the completion of the intellectual Portrait of Johnson. 1 vol. 8vo. with 44 Plates. A few copies are printed on large paper, with proof impressions of the Plates.

A New Life of Goldsmith. From Original Sources, and comprising numerous unpublished Letters, &c. &c. By James Prior, Esq., Author of the 'Life of Burke.' 2 vols. 8vo.

Tour in Normandy; with some Remarks on Norman Architecture. By Henry Gally Knight, Esq. M.P. Post 8vo. with several Views.

Portugal and Galicia, described from Notes of a Journey in those Countries. By an English Nobleman. Post 8vo. 11 Plates.

NEW CONTINENTAL GUIDE.
 A Handbook for Travellers upon the Continent; being a Guide through Holland and Belgium—the Rhine, from Holland to Switzerland—Prussia and Northern Germany. Containing Descriptions of the principal Cities, their Museums, Picture Galleries, &c.; the Great High Roads, and the most interesting and Picturesque Districts; with Directions for Travellers, and Hints for Tours. Prepared from Journals and Memoranda, principally the result of personal experience, and derived from Observations made on the Spot. Post 8vo. uniform with 'Stärke's Directions,' with a Map.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

GUIDE BOOKS for the CONTINENT.
 Published by Mr. MURRAY, Albemarle-street.
MRS. STARKE'S DIRECTIONS for TRAVELLERS in ITALY. 9th edit. corrected, with important Additions. Post 8vo. 12s. (In a few days).

2. A Handbook for Travellers upon the Continent. Part I., containing Holland and Belgium—the Rhine—Prussia, and Northern Germany. Post 8vo.

3. Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau. 4th edit. 11 Plates. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

4. Belgium, and Western Germany. By Mrs. Trollope. 2nd edit. 2 vols. 18s.

5. Simond's Switzerland. A new edition. 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

6. Dates and Distances; showing what may be done in a Tour of Sixteen Months. Post 8vo. 8s. 6d.

7. Matthews's Diary of an Invalid. 5th edition. Fcap. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

8. Forsyth's Antiquities, Arts, and Literature of Italy. 4th edition. Fcp. 7s. 6d.

9. Rome in the Nineteenth Century. 4th edit. 3 vols. small 8vo. 11, 11s. 6d.

10. A Tour in Normandy, with some Remarks on Norman Architecture. By Henry Gally Knight, M.P. Post 8vo. with Plates.

11. Barrow's Excursions in the North of Europe. A new edition. Woodcuts and Maps. Post 8vo. 12s.

12. A Visit to Iceland and Norway in 1834. By John Barrow. 33 Woodcuts. Post 8vo. 12s.
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

This day is published, in 18mo. cloth, with Frontispiece and illustrative Woodcuts, price 3s.

SAM BELSON; or, a Visit to the Beach: a Tale for Young Persons, in which the most important and interesting Phenomena peculiar to the Seaside are familiarly explained.

"Of our amusements ask you? We amuse Ourselves and friends with sea-side walks and views."
 CRABBE.
 London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers'-hall-court.

Just published, in 1 vol. 8vo. illustrated by 9 Plates, price 15s. 6d.
A THEORY of NATURAL PHILOSOPHY
 on MECHANICAL PRINCIPLES, divested of all immaterial Chemical Properties, showing, for the first time, the Physical Cause of Continuous Motion.

By T. H. PASLEY.
 "He who does not understand motion, is necessarily ignorant of all things."—ARISTOTLE.
 Whitaker & Co. Ave Maria-lane.

NOW REDUCED FROM THE ORIGINAL PRICE, THE PORTRAIT of the BISHOP of CALCUTTA. Painted by T. PHILLIPS, R.A.; engraved by JOHN BROMLEY.

FORBES & JACKSON beg permission to announce to the numerous Friends of the Bishop of Calcutta, that having become Proprietors of this recent splendid Mezzotint engraving, they are enabled to offer impressions at a REDUCTION of ONE HALF from the former prices, as will appear by the following Scale.—Size, 15 in. by 21 high.

E. s. d.	E. s. d.
Prints, each	0 10 6; originally pub. at 1 1 0
Proofs	1 1 0 ditto 2 2 0
First Proofs before Letters	1 11 6 ditto 3 3 0

Orders for the above received by any respectable Book or Printseller.
 Islington Green, June, 1838.

Now ready, with Maps and numerous Illustrations, in 2 vols. 8vo. price 30s.

NARRATIVE of a RESIDENCE in KOORDISTAN, and on the SITE of ANCIENT NINEVEH. with Journal of a Voyage down the Tigris to Bagdad, and an Account of a Visit to Sheras and Persopolis.

By the late CLAUDIUS JAMES RICH, Esq., The Honourable East India Company's Resident in Bagdad; Author of 'An Account of a Resident Babylonian.'

Edited by his WIDOW.
 This work, long expected by those who knew the merits and achievements of the lamented Author, is now published from his Original MSS.

"The novelty of the ground travelled over, the talents and facilities of the describer, and the minute accuracy with which the traits of character, local scenery, and geographical facts are detailed, render this a work of much value; and make us eager for the rest of Mr. Rich's memorabilia."—*Antislavery Journal*, May, 1838.

London: James Duncan, 37, Paternoster-row.

CARPENTER'S BIBLICAL COMPANION.

In imperial 8vo. price 15s.; 4to. price 27s.

THE BIBLICAL COMPANION; or, Introduction to the Reading and Study of the Holy Scriptures; comprising a comprehensive Digest of the Principles and Details of Biblical Criticism, Interpretation, Theology, History, Natural Science, &c. Adapted for popular use.

By WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Author of 'Lectures on Biblical Criticism,' &c.

"We should not regard it as the great object of attention, simply to hear another interpret what the Bible contains, but rather this, to ascertain how we may be able ourselves to discover its contents."—*Professor Planché*.

Printed for T. Tegg & Son, Chancery-lane; and may be procured by order from every Bookseller in the United Kingdom.

GORDON on LOCOMOTION.—THIRD EDITION.

In 1 vol. 8vo. embellished with 13 Engravings, price 10s. 6d. 6s.

A TREATISE upon ELEMENTAL LOGIC.

MOTION and Interior Communication, wherein are explained and illustrated the History, Practice, and Prospects of Steam Carriages; and the comparative value of Turnpike Roads, Railways, and Canals. 3rd edition, improved and enlarged, with an Appendix and a new set of Plates.

By ALEXANDER GORDON, Esq. Civil Engineer.

London: Printed for Thomas Tegg & Son, 73, Chancery-lane; R. Griffin & Co. Glasgow; and Tegg, Wise, & Co. Dublin.

HOWE'S CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY.

This day is published, in 18mo. price 6s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY, by JOHN HOWE, M.A., selected and systematically arranged, with a Life of that eminent Divine, by SAMUEL DUNN, Author of 'The Gospels Harmonized,' and Editor of 'Clarke's Christian Theology.'

Contents: Life of the Author. The Scriptures. God. The Attributes of God. The Trinity. Man. Christ. Repentance. Faith. Justification. Regeneration. The Holy Spirit. Love. Joy. Hope. Patience. Sanctification. Prayer. Family Religion. Ministers and People. Good and Bad Angels. Apostasy. Afflictions. Death. Judgment. Heaven. Hell, &c. &c. &c.

London: printed for T. Tegg & Son, Chancery-lane; and may be procured by order from every Bookseller in the United Kingdom.

DR. ADAM CLARKE'S MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

On the 1st of June was published, elegantly printed in duodecimo, price 6s. in boards, Vol. I. of

THE MISCELLANEOUS WORKS of Dr. ADAM CLARKE; including his Memoirs of the Wesley Family; Sermons; Sturm's Reflections, &c. &c. The whole printed from the corrected copies left by the Author for publication, embellished with Portraits, Views, Autographs, &c. The work will be published Monthly, and completed in about 15 Volumes.

London: printed for Thomas Tegg & Son, 73, Chancery-lane; and sold by Mason, 14, City-road; R. Griffin & Co. Glasgow; Tegg, Wise, & Co. Dublin; and all other Booksellers.

PLUMBE on THE SKIN.

In the press, a new and improved edition, considerably enlarged, being the Fourth of

A PRACTICAL TREATISE on the DISEASES

of the SKIN, arranged alike with a View to their Constitutional Causes and Local Characters; including the substance of the Essay on these Subjects to which the Royal College of Surgeons awarded the Jacksonian Prize, and due notice of all the valuable facts recorded regarding them by Continental Authors, to the present day.

By SAMUEL PLUMBE,

Late Senior Surgeon to the Royal Metropoli Infirmary for Children; Acting Surgeon to the Victoria Infirmary, &c.

Giles-in-the-fields, and St. George, Bloomsbury, &c.

Printed for Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, Paternoster-row.

N.B. The Author's residence is No. 14, Southampton-street, Bloomsbury. He has no connexion with, or interest in, any advertised Bath Establishments, conducted either by professional, or non-professional persons.

This day, in a large vol. 8vo. price 16s. boards,
THE ANNUAL REGISTER,
 For the Year 1833.
 London: printed for C. Cradock; J. G. & F. Rivington;
 Longman, Rees, & Co.; Jeffry & Son; J. M. Richardson;
 J. Booth; J. B. Book; J. A. Rodwell; Sherwood & Co.; Hamilton
 & Co.; G. Lawford; J. Dowling; Whittaker & Co.; Simpkin,
 Marshall, & Co.; T. Laroock; and H. Renshaw.
 * * * Volumes of former years to complete sets may still be had.

Price 3s. 6d.
THOUGHTS ON PHYSICAL EDUCATION,
 and the True Mode of Improving the Condition of Man;
 and on the Study of the Greek and Latin Languages.
 By CHARLES CALDWELL, M.D.
 Professor of the Institutes of Medicine and Clinical Practice in
 Transylvania University.
 With Notes by ROBERT COX, and a Recommendation
 Preface by GEORGE COMBE.
 A. & C. Black, Edinburgh; Longman & Co. London.

CASPAR HAUSER, BY EARL STANHOPE.
 J. S. Hodson has the honour to announce that he will, in a few
 days, publish

TRACTS relating to **CASPAR HAUSER.**
 By EARL STANHOPE.
 Translated from the original German. Price 3s. in cloth, with
 a full-length Portrait of Caspar Hauser as he appeared when
 first seen in Nuremberg, and a Plan of the City.
 These Tracts, interesting facts hitherto unknown, and
 an authentic statement of the circumstances connected
 with Caspar Hauser's death.

A few copies remain of
M. Von Feuerbach's Account of Caspar Hauser.
 Price 4s. cloth.
 112, Fleet-street.

**MR. COURTHOPE'S IMPROVED EDITION OF
 DEBRET'S PEEAGE.**
 Just published, in one handsome Volume, price 11s. in cloth
 boards, the 21st edition of

DEBRET'S COMPLETE PEEAGE of the
 United Kingdom of GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.
 Edited by WILLIAM COURTHOPE, Esq.
 * * * This new edition comprises the recent additions to the
 Peerage, with the Arms complete, engraved from drawings by
 Harvey. The Peerage and Extinct Peerage is the most complete
 hitherto given in any similar work.
 London: printed for J. G. & F. Rivington; J. W. T. Clarke;
 Longman & Co.; T. Cadell; John Richardson; J. M. Richardson;
 Baldwin & Cradock; S. Bagster; J. B. Book; J. Booth;
 Hatchard & Son; R. Scholey; Hamilton & Co.; Sherwood &
 Co.; Simpkin & Co.; Allen & Co.; E. Hodson; W. Pickering;
 T. & W. Boone; Houston & Son; and J. Templeman.

Also, just published, by the same Editor,
Debrett's Baronetage, 7th edition, with additions,
 including the recent Creations, with the Arms complete, 11s. 5s.

GIRDLESTONE'S COMMENTARY ON THE BIBLE.
 In 8vo. price 9s. the First Part, containing Genesis and Exodus, of
THE OLD TESTAMENT, with a Commentary,
 by the Rev. CHARLES GIRDLESTONE, M.A.
 Vicar of Seaford, Staffordshire.

In this edition of the Bible it has been one chief object to supply
 Families with an Exposition for daily Reading. The Scrip-
 ture is divided into paragraphs of convenient length; and the
 explanatory and practical matter is digested, under each por-
 tion, into one continuous Lecture, so as to require no previous
 examination on the part of those who read it to their families.
 At the same time it is hoped, that the pains which have been
 taken to explain all obvious difficulties, and to derive from each
 passage its appropriate lesson, whether of doctrine or of duty,
 will render the work no less useful to those who study the Word
 of God in private.

Printed for J. G. & F. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and
 Waterloo-place, Pall Mall.
 Also, by the same Author,
The New Testament, with a Commentary. In 2
 vols. 8vo. price 11s. 16s.; or in Four Parts, at 9s. each.

**RE-PUBLICATION OF THE ORIGINAL PLATES OF
 HOGARTH.**
 On the 18th inst. was published, No. 25, price only 5s. of
THE WORKS OF HOGARTH,
 the Plates perfectly restored, and beautifully printed.

Contents: No. 25.
 The ELECTION, Plate 3. "Polling."
 The HARLOT'S PROGRESS, Plate 2.
 Ninth Sheet of Descriptions.
 On the 30th will be published No. 26.
 Contents:
 MARRIAGE A-LA-MODE, Plate 2, and
 BEER STREET.

A Number is published once a fortnight, and this great work
 will be completed in 52 Numbers.
 * * * The whole of the Plates are perfectly restored, equal, in-
 deed, to the best impressions ever offered to the public. It may
 be said with truth, that each Plate is worth more than the price
 of the entire Number.
 N.B. Fine impressions of Nos. 1 to 25, price 5s. each, can still
 be had, and gentlemen now subscribing may secure a favour-
 able position on the subscription list.

London: Baldwin & Cradock, Paternoster-row, Proprietors
 of the original Plates of Hogarth.
 A PROSPECTUS, with full particulars of the contents of this
 work, and mode of publication, may be had gratis.
 A PORTFOLIO, containing a paper of the Numbers, and
 allowing of a ready inspection, may be had of the Publishers,
 price 27s.

SOUTHEY'S COWPER, VOL. V.
 On Thursday, the 23rd, was published, the Fifth Volume of the
LIFE AND WORKS OF COWPER,
 By ROBERT SOUTHEY, Esq., LL.D., Poet Laureate.

The Drawings taken from Nature, by William Harvey, Esq.
 * * * The Illustrations to this volume are a richly-embellished
 plate of the Lime Walk at Weston, looking to the Alceve, by
 Stocks. A Vignette View of the Lodge (the Poet's Residence at
 Weston), engraved in the most finished style of excellence by
 Goddall. A fine Portrait of John Newton, by H. Robinson, and
 a View of Cowper's Boudoir, in his Garden at Olney.
 London: Baldwin & Cradock, Paternoster-row.
 Preparing for publication, by the same, after Drawings by Harvey,
 royal 8vo. in Monthly Numbers, price 2s. 6d. each.

A Series of richly-engraved Plates to illustrate
 the Works of Cowper, consisting of Views and Portraits, accom-
 panied by Letter-press Description of the Scenery of Berk-
 hamstead, St. Albans, Hounslow, Olney, Weston, Hertford,
 East Dereham, &c.

* * * As the first Artists of the country are engaged, and no ex-
 pense spared to render the Engravings worthy of the subject
 illustrated, and the finished state of the arts, the Publishers
 flatter themselves that this work will receive the favourable at-
 tention of all lovers of rural scenery and fine engraving.

Now ready, 8vo. the First Volume, 16s.
**HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the PEACE
 of UTRECHT to the PEACE of AIX-LA-CHAPPELLE,
 (1713-1763).**
 John Murray, Albemarle-street.

Now ready. In 2 vols. 8vo. with Portrait.
**LITERARY REMAINS of the late WILLIAM
 HAZLITT.**
 With a NOTICE of his LIFE by his SON; and THOUGHTS
 on his GENIUS and WRITINGS, by H. BULWER, Esq., M.P.
 and Mr. SERJEANT TALFOURD, M.P.

POETRY and PHILOSOPHY OF TRAVEL.
 Now ready. In 2 vols. post 8vo. Plates.
ADVENTURES IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE,
 Illustrative of the Poetry and Philosophy of Travel.
 By EDWARD WILSON LANDOR, Esq.

III.
M. PASSAVANT'S TOUR IN ENGLAND.
 In 2 vols. post 8vo. with Plates.
TOUR OF A GERMAN ARTIST IN ENGLAND,

With Notices of Private Galleries, and Remarks on the
 State of Art.
 By M. PASSAVANT.
 "It is a singular fact in this writing age, no English work
 has yet been attempted, which at all embraces the general view
 of Art in England. M. Passavant has most ably supplied this
 deficiency."

VI.
MISS STICKNEY'S NEW WORK.
 In 3 vols. post 8vo.
HOME; OR, THE IRON RULE:
 A DOMESTIC STORY.
 By MISS STICKNEY,
 Author of 'The Poetry of Life,' and 'Pictures of Private Life.'

NEW WORK BY CAPTAIN MARRYAT.
 In 3 vols. post 8vo.
JAPHET IN SEARCH OF A FATHER.
 By the Author of 'Peter Simple,' 'Jacob Faithful,'
 Also, by the same Author,
THE KING'S OWN. 2nd ed. revised. 3 vols. post 8vo.
THE PACHA OF MANY TALKS. 2nd edition.
JACOB FAITHFUL. 1st ed. 3 vols. post 8vo.

PETER SIMPLE. 3rd edition.
 "Captain Marryat appears to us to stand alone among the
 writers of his century, in the power of depicting life as it is."
 Spectator.
 "He that imagined 'Peter Simple' is a Sea Fielding."
 Blackwood.
 Saunders & Otley, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

NEW SERIES OF 'THE OLD MEN'S TALES.'
 Now ready. In 3 vols. post 8vo.
TALES OF THE WOODS AND FIELDS.
 A Second Series of 'The Two Old Men's Tales.'

NEW WORK BY MR. N. P. WILLIS.
 Now ready. In 3 vols. post 8vo.
INKLINGS OF ADVENTURE.
 By the Author of 'Pencilings by the Way.'
 "These volumes, under the title of 'Inklings,' are the most interesting,
 exciting, and brilliant of modern times; they will be universally
 read, and enjoyed by all who read them."—New Monthly.

III.
NEW WORK BY MR. BULWER.
 In 3 vols. post 8vo.
RICHIE: OR, THE LAST OF THE TRIBUNES.
 By the Author of 'Eugene Aram,' &c.
 "Distinguished must be the genius which, in this day, can
 render a novel an object of such deep interest."—Atlas.

IV.
MR. LANDOR'S NEW WORK.
 In 2 vols. post 8vo.
PERICLES AND ASPASIA.
 By WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, Esq.
 "Mr. Landor has written nothing finer than this work. In
 strength and sweetness of style, and in perfect originality of
 thought, we could look to match it only in his former writings,
 and we find it unsurpassed."—Monthly Review.

V.
SIR WILLIAM GELL'S LAST WORK.
 In 2 vols. 8vo.
**THE TOPOGRAPHY OF ROME AND ITS
 VICINITY.**
 By Sir WILLIAM GELL,
 Author of 'The Itinerary of Greece,' &c.

With a new and beautiful Map constructed expressly for this
 work, by the Author, from a laborious survey, in which each
 eminence, rivulet, and bridge is correctly noted. Whatever is
 seen upon the Map, is the result of actual observation, every ob-
 ject of antiquity or topography having been carefully examined.
 "This very able and standard work is, indeed, a lasting me-
 morial of eminent literary exertion, devoted to a subject of
 great importance to every scholar."—Lit. Gazette.

VI.
FREDERICK VON SCHLEGEL'S LECTURES ON HISTORY.
 In 2 vols. 8vo.
LECTURES ON THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY.
 By FREDERICK VON SCHLEGEL.
 Translated by J. B. ROBERTSON, Esq.
 With a Memoir of the Author.

"The work now before us doubtless is a splendid pro-
 duction, replete with the soundest and most extensive erudition."
 Metropolitan.

VII.
CAPTAIN GLASCOCK'S NEW WORK.
 In 2 vols. post 8vo.
**THE NAVAL SERVICE;
 OR, OFFICER'S MANUAL** for every Grade in His Majesty's
 Ships.

"This is the first manual of the use of naval officers which
 has appeared in the English language; and we are glad to see
 the deficiency so well supplied."—Times.

VIII.
 Beautifully bound in silk, with coloured Plates,
THE BOOK OF FLOWERS.
 By Mrs. HALE.

"A more lovely, and, in some senses, a more instructive book,
 could not be published. It is, in every respect, a charming book
 on a charming subject."

Also, a Fourth Edition of
THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.
 To which the above is designed as a Companion.
 Saunders & Otley, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

Just published, in 8vo. price 3s.
E P S O M R A C E S ;
 A Poem—Comic, Punning, and Racy.
 By THOMAS HOOD, Esq., the Younger.
 "All in the Downs—the fleet!"
 London: Longman & Co. Paternoster-row.

In a few days will be published, in 1 vol. small 8vo.
THE BIRTH-DAY, a POEM, in Three Parts;
 to which are added, OCCASIONAL VERSES.
 By CAROLINE BOWLES.
 Author of 'Ellen Fitzthar,' 'The Widow's Tale,' 'Solitary
 Hours,' 'Chapters on Churchyards,' 'Tales of the Factory,' &c.
 Printed for William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; and
 Thomas Cadell, London.

Just published, in foolscap 8vo. price 8s. 6d.
**THE POETICAL REMAINS of the late
 Mrs. HEKMAN, with a Biographical Memoir of the Author.**
 Works by the same Author—

1. Songs of the Affections, with other Poems.
 The 2nd edition. In foolscap 8vo. 7s.
 2. Records of Woman; and other Poems. The
 4th edition. In foolscap 8vo. price 8s. 6d.
 3. The Forest Sanctuary; with other Poems.
 3rd edition, with Additions. Foolscap 8vo. 8s. 6d.
 4. Scenes and Hymns of Life; with other Reli-
 gious Poems. In foolscap 8vo. price 7s. 6d.
 Printed for William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; and
 Thomas Cadell, London.

This day is published, price 6s. No. XXXIII. of
**THE QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF AGRI-
 CULTURE, and PRIZE ESSAYS and TRANSAC-
 TIONS of the HIGHLAND and AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY
 of SCOTLAND.**
 Embellished with a Map, and 4 quarto Plates, coloured, and
 13 Woodcuts.

The principal Articles in this Number are:—Continuation of
 the Biographical Memoir of the late Sir John Sinclair, Bart. of
 Ulster;—On Hedge Birds which are more or less destructive to
 Field and Garden Crops.—On the Agriculture of the County of
 Armagh.—Retrospect of the Corn Trade for the half-year pre-
 ceding May, 1833.—Report on the Geology of the East of Fife.
 Coal-field, and on a new Fir called the Pinus Austriaca, or
 Black Fir of Austria.
 Printed for William Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh; and
 Thomas Cadell, London.

THE COTTAGE SILVER TEA SERVICE.
 This elegant plain service, standing on ornamental shell
 feet and a flower ornament to the lids, comprising a Silver Coffee
 Pot, Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, and Cream Ewer is offered,
 weighing 73 ounces, for 35s. complete; or the Tea Service with-
 out the Coffee Pot, 25s.
 A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, op-
 posite the Bank, London.

CHILDREN.
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, light, easy, safe,
 strong, and durable—a large Assortment ready for inspection,
 for the table by Wright's patent, is most apparent. The facility
 and simple mode by which it is heated, and the length of time
 the water is kept in a boiling state beyond the old principle,
 and these advantages without any increase of price, render it
 an object worthy public attention; and it is presumed no family
 will use any other than Wright's Patent Tea Urns, to be had in
 silver, and plated, assorted sizes, at Glass & Co. Manufactory,
 166, Regent-street; and in bronze, at most of the Ironmongers
 in Town and Country.

WRIGHT'S PATENT TEA URNS.—The
 great improvement in this useful and necessary article
 for the table by Wright's patent, is most apparent. The facility
 and simple mode by which it is heated, and the length of time
 the water is kept in a boiling state beyond the old principle,
 and these advantages without any increase of price, render it
 an object worthy public attention; and it is presumed no family
 will use any other than Wright's Patent Tea Urns, to be had in
 silver, and plated, assorted sizes, at Glass & Co. Manufactory,
 166, Regent-street; and in bronze, at most of the Ironmongers
 in Town and Country.

BEAUTY ATTAINED AND PRESERVED.
MRS. VINCENT'S GOWLAND'S LOTION.

"This truly innocent and cooling Lotion eradicates all
 cutaneous eruptions, tan, pimples, freckles, redness, &c.,
 cleanses dark and sallow complexions, purifies every imperfec-
 tion, and imparts to the face a complexion of fine complexion and clear,
 soft, brilliant skin, which so eminently distinguishes its users.
 It preserves the complexion from the heat and rays of the sun,
 and diffuses a delightful refreshing coolness. It is equally useful
 after shaving, and it immediately allays all irritability, and keeps
 their skin in a clear, cool, and pleasant state. Prices, 3s. 9d.,
 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Observe the signature, M. E. Vincent, on the
 label, and the name, M. E. Vincent, 34, Queen-street, 1, Cheap-side,
 on the government stamp. Sold by all respectable Medicine
 Vendors, Perfumers, and Druggists.
 Ask for Vincent's Gowland's Lotion."

**A MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—A
 CLERGYMAN** having discovered a Method of CURING
 himself of a NEURALGIC or MENTAL COMPLAINT of Four-
 teen years' duration, and within three years has had above
 700 Nervous Patients, many melancholy, and some insane, all
 of whom he has cured with his advice, except seven,
 of whom he has cured without occasioning any trouble or annoyance.

mental debility and exhaustion, determination of blood to the
 head, vertigo, groundless fear, failure of memory, restlessness,
 irascibility, wretchedness, indolence, melancholy, insanity,
 thoughts of self-destruction, &c. are curable by this important
 discovery. Apply daily, or address (post paid), Rev. Dr. Willis,
 3, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury; or from Mr. Rowland, Chemist,
 29, Tottenham-court-road, on Four to Five, every Wednesday
 and Saturday.

DOMESTIC NOVELTIES,
 Manufactured solely by Messrs. SAVORY & Co., Chemists and
 Medical Mechanists, 363, Strand, three doors from Exeter Hall.

EAR CORNETS, which retain their position
 upon the ear without any aid, and enable deaf persons to
 hear a minister or public speaker, and to enjoy the conversation
 of a room without occasioning any trouble or annoyance.

NEW MEDICAL MACHINE (invented by
 Dr. SCOTT) for preventing confinement of the bowels, and re-
 moving indigestion, flatulence, bilious complaints, and other
 disorders connected with it. This ingenious Apparatus is an
 example of that curious principle in hydraulic mechanism de-
 nominated the double action, which preserves a perpetual cur-
 rent, and precludes the admission of air. No trouble is given
 with any screwing and fixing, or the usual accompaniments of
 basins.

SCOTT'S PORTABLE GARDEN PUMP, so
 light that a lady may carry it as easily as a parasol, and yet so
 powerful that it throws water to a great distance with the
 slightest effort. Patronized by the Queen, and recommended
 to every person interested in horticultural pursuits.

DEDICATED TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, K.G.

NOW READY,

LEWIS'S SPANISH SKETCHES.

Consisting of TWENTY-SIX OF THE MOST INTERESTING EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VIEWS OF THAT CELEBRATED MOORISH PALACE,

THE ALHAMBRA,

THE ONCE CELEBRATED FORTRESS OF GRANADA.

Drawn on Stone by J. D. HARDING, R. J. LANE, A.R.A., W. GAUCI, and J. F. LEWIS; and coloured in exact imitation of the Original Sketches, of which they are perfect Fac-similes, and mounted in a Portfolio. Price 10s. 10s.

"We have now before us a copy of this work, mounted and beautifully coloured, after the original drawings,—and it forms altogether a very sweet gallery of Spanish scenery, costume, and character: whether in the portfolio, or hung round the room, we can hardly fancy a more pleasing companion to the lover of the fine arts."—*Literary Gazette*, June 11, 1838.

LONDON: HODSON & GRAVES, PRINTELLERS TO THE KING, 6, Pall Mall.

The Publishers will be happy to treat with any Gentleman who may desire to possess a Set of these Sketches, coloured by the Artist himself, from the Original Drawings.

FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM TABLE.

THE GALLERY OF MODERN BRITISH

ARTISTS.—On the 1st of July will be published, Vol. II. of this truly splendid and original work, containing Forty-two superb Engravings, with accompanying letter-press, in cloth and gold lettered, price only 15s. 6d. plain; and 14s. gilt edges. Or Vols. I. & II. handsomely bound together, consisting of seventy-eight Engravings, from drawings (made expressly for this work) by our most eminent native Artists, with letter-press descriptions, price 30s.; forming the cheapest and most magnificent work ever produced at so moderate a price in this Kingdom.

Also will be published on the 1st of July, No. I. of a new and improved edition of the Gallery, in 2s. Parts, each containing 6 Engravings, with descriptive letter-press, to be completed in 12 Monthly Parts.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers-court; C. Tilt, Fleet-street; Ackerman & Co. Strand; and may be had of all Booksellers.

With Engravings on Steel and Wood, price 3s. 6d. No. I. of
THE NUMISMATIC JOURNAL.
 To be continued Quarterly.

Edited by JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F.S.A.

- I. Unpublished Coins of Nicæa, in Bithynia.
- II. Notices of the most Remarkable Roman Consular Coins.
- III. Saxon Skeatta of Wiltshire.
- IV. Explanation of 'Nenia Cons.' on the Coins of Romulus.
- V. Inedited Roman Coins by Pinder.
- VI. Unpublished Half Groat of Charles I.
- VII. Remarks on a Penny of Henry III.
- VIII. Notices of Unpublished Coins in the 'Museum Munterianum.'
- IX. Letter from Thomas Burgon, Esq.
- X. Miscellaneous Notices—Accounts of Recent Discoveries—Correspondence, &c.

Effingham Wilson, Jun. 16, King William-street, London Bridge.

ELEGANT EDITION OF STANDARD WORKS.

Publishing on alternate Months, with PORTRAITS, price 6s. each volume, cloth elegant, THE

MASTERPIECES OF ENGLISH PROSE LITERATURE:

With PRELIMINARY DISCOURSES and NOTES by the Editor, J. A. ST. JOHN, Esq.

Vol. I. & II., SELECT WORKS OF MILTON;—Vol. III., LOCKE ON EDUCATION.

"A new undertaking of a very useful and important kind." *Spectator*.—"We are grateful to the Proprietor for this republication of Standard Works." *Athenæum*.—"A set should be ordered for every man, woman, and child." *Monthly Repository*.—"The Editor possesses a great capacity for philosophical disquisition." *Morning Advertiser*.—"In the prosperity of this Series we shall feel a strong interest, so much as we are gratified by the excellent spirit in which it commences." *Tait's Mag.*.—"We are sure the public will welcome, as we do, this advent of our ancient worthies in so agreeable a form." *Scots Times*.—"The Critical Disquisitions by Mr. St. John are sound, and a necessary preparative to almost every reader." *Metropolitan*.—"The Series is one of which the present age has reason to be proud." *Liverpool Courier*.—"Elegant volumes. They are printed in the first style." *Lincoln Chronicle*.

Published by HATCHARD & SON, London; OLIVER & BOYD, Edinburgh; and CUMMING, Dublin.

IN SHILLING PARTS.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION, TO HIS MAJESTY.

THIS DAY, PART I., PRICE ONE SHILLING,

(To be completed in 24 Weekly Parts, with numerous Portraits, &c.)

**CAPTAIN BRENTON'S NAVAL HISTORY
 OF GREAT BRITAIN,
 TO THE PRESENT TIME.**

FROM OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES.

A Work like the present, from the pen of an Officer whose whole life has been one of active service,—who has either borne a part in the memorable scenes which, during the late war, shed such lustre on the British flag,—or has received the details from the lips of other distinguished actors in them,—a work, too, which is now presented to the public at so trifling a cost,—will, it is confidently presumed, prefer no ordinary claims to the attention of every Englishman.

HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

. Orders should be given immediately, to prevent disappointment.

ALLAN BELL & CO.

WARWICK-SQUARE, LONDON,

HAVE IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION A UNIFORM POCKET EDITION OF

THE ILLUSTRATED BRITISH CLASSICS,

Printed in a unique and novel style, which they purpose publishing

In Monthly Volumes, elegantly bound in Fancy Cloth, gilt edges, with beautifully gilt ornamented sides and backs, at 2s. 6d. each.

Also, in Turkey Morocco, price 4s. 6d. per Volume.

The First of the Series will be published on the 16th of July, 1838, comprising

MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS,

COMPLETE IN TWO VOLUMES.

To be succeeded by THOMSON'S POETICAL WORKS, in Two Vols.; COWPER, in Two Vols., &c.

The superiority and peculiar beauty of the Printing and Illustrations, engraved entirely from Original Drawings, executed by first-rate Artists, of this most complete Series of the Standard British Authors, the Publishers feel satisfied will not fail to ensure for their undertaking a portion of that ready and liberal patronage which the numerous Works of taste of the present day are receiving. Altogether this will be found the cheapest and most elegant Edition of the English Classics yet issued from the Press.

. Orders received by the principal Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland, and regularly forwarded with the Magazines, through the medium of the London Houses.

SPLENDIDLY ILLUSTRATED EDITIONS.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., Part I. of

THE ADVENTURES OF GIL BLAS DE SANTILLANE.

Translated from the French of LE SAGE, by T. SMOLLETT, M.D.

Embellished with 600 first-rate Engravings on Wood, from the Original Designs of Jean Gigoux. Each Part will contain at least 90 Pages of Letter-press, and an average of 50 Plates. The whole will be beautifully printed in royal 8vo., and the Work completed in 12 Monthly Parts.

Also, HISTOIRE DE GIL BLAS DE SANTILLANE. Embellished with the 600 before-mentioned Wood-cuts. Now complete in one volume imperial 8vo. 950 pages.

ŒUVRES COMPLÈTES DE MOLIÈRE, with 600 Engravings on Wood, from Original Designs by Tony Johannot. To be completed in 2 Volumes, or 30 Parts. Eight Parts are published, price 2s. each.

On the 1st of July, price 2s. 6d.

Part I. of DON QUICHOTTE DE LA MANCHE. Traduction nouvelle, par L. Viardot. Each Part will contain 90 Pages of Letter-press, and an average of 50 Engravings on Wood, from Original Designs by Tony Johannot. To be completed in 2 Volumes, or 30 Parts.

J. J. DUBOCHET & Co. 75, Old Broad-street; CHARLES TILT, 66, Fleet-street; and H. HOOPER, 13, Pall Mall East.

THE LAKES OF ENGLAND.

This day is published, in post 8vo. price 12s. bound and lettered,

TABLETS OF AN ITINERANT IN WESTMORE-

LAND: forming a Complete GUIDE to the SCENERY of the NORTHERN LAKES: with an Itinerary of the several Roads, Towns, Villages, and Objects worthy of notice to the Traveller. Illustrated with a Coloured Map and 41 Views, etched on Steel by Topham, from Original Drawings by GEORGE TATTEHALL.

London: Sherwood, Gilbert, & Piper, Paternoster-row; and

Hudson & Nicholson, Kendal.

This day is published, in 1 vol. 4to. price 30s. only 250 copies printed.

BRITANNIA AFTER THE ROMANS;

being an attempt to illustrate the Religious and Political Revolutions of that Province, in the Fifth and succeeding Centuries.

Henry G. Bohn, 4, York-street, Covent-garden.

In 2 vols. price 2l. 2s. boards, illustrated by 158 Vignettes, from

Designs by Stothard and Turner.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF

SAMUEL ROGERS, Esq.

Each Volume may be had separately.

T. Cadell, Strand; and E. Moxon, Dover-street.

2nd edition, price 4s.

ION; a TRAGEDY.

By Mr. SERJEANT TALFOURD.

Edward Moxon, Dover-street.

This day is published, 2 vols. 8vo. 15s.

SPECIMENS OF THE TABLE TALK of the late

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE, Esq.

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

This day is published, post 8vo. with many Engravings, 14s.

A TOUR ROUND IRELAND,

(Through the Counties on the Sea-Coast,) in the Autumn

of 1835.

In a Series of Letters to his Family.

By JOHN BARROW, Esq., Author of 'Excursions in the North

of Europe,' and a 'Visit to Iceland.'

John Murray, Albemarle-street.

MR. STRANG'S NEW WORK ON GERMANY AND THE

GERMANS.

Now ready, in 2 vols. 8vo. with exquisite Illustrations on Steel,

by Wallis and Le Keux, after Drawings by Prout, price 21s.

cloth boards.

GERMANY IN MDCCCXXXI.

In a Series of Epistles written during a Tour through

Prussia, Austria, Saxony, and Bavaria. With Notes on the State

of the Belles Lettres, Music, and the Fine Arts in these Countries;

and Sketches of the most eminent Literary Characters.

By JOHN STRANG, Esq.

Author of 'Tales from the German of Hoffman,' &c.

Printed for John Macrone, St. James's-square.

NEW WORKS OF FICTION

BY DISTINGUISHED AUTHORS.

Just published by

RICHARD BENTLEY, NEW BURLINGTON STREET,

PUBLISHER IN ORDINARY TO HIS MAJESTY.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. with 15 characteristic Illustrations,

THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF

JONATHAN JEFFERSON WHITLAW;

OR, SCENES ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

By FRANCES TROLLOPE.

Author of 'Domestic Manners of the Americans,'

'Paris and the Parisians in 1835,' &c.

BEN BRACE;

THE LAST OF NELSON'S AGAMEMNONS.

By Captain CHAMIER, R.N.

Author of 'The Life of a Sailor,' &c. 3 vols.

THE DEVOTED.

By Lady CHARLOTTE BURY,

Authoress of 'Fiducia,' &c. 3 vols.

WOOD LEIGHTON;

OR, A YEAR IN THE COUNTRY.

By MARY HOWITT.

One of the Authors of 'The Book of the Seasons,' 3 vols.

THE MOUNTAIN DECAMERON.

A ROMANCE OF NORTH WALES.

By JOSEPH DOWNES, Esq. 3 vols.

THE THREE ERAS OF WOMAN'S LIFE.

By Mrs. ELTON SMITH. 3 vols.

BERKELEY CASTLE.

An HISTORICAL ROMANCE.

By the Hon. GRANTLEY BERKELEY, M.P. 3 vols.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. with numerous Characteristic Illustrations,

BILBERRY THURLAND.

By CHARLES HOOTON, Esq.

In 3 vols. post 8vo. with numerous Characteristic Illustrations,

RATTLIN THE REEFER.

Edited by Capt. MARRYAT, R.N. C.B.

Author of 'Peter Simple,' &c.

London: JAMES HOLMES, No. 4, Took's Court, Chancery Lane.

Published every Saturday at the ATHENÆUM OFFICE,

2, Catherine Street, Strand, by JOHN FRANCIS; and sold by

all Booksellers and News-vendors.—Agents: for SCOTLAND,

Messrs. Bell & Bradburne, Edinburgh; for IRELAND, W. F.

Wakeman, Dublin; for the CONTINENT, M. Baudry, 9, Rue

du Coq-St-Honoré, Paris.